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PRAVDA REVIEWS CONGRESS, DETENTE, U.S. POLICIES

LD031621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 81 p 4

[Pavel Demchenko article: "International Review"]

[Text] Following Lenin's Course

Today is the first day of February. The 26th CPSU Congress will start its work in 3 weeks' time.

Leninist party congresses have always been important landmarks in the development of our country and people and, at the same time, events of tremendous international significance. It is not hard to understand the reason for this: It is a question of the ruling party of the mightiest socialist state, which influences the whole world process and is in the vanguard of the forces upholding peace, social progress and the peoples' national liberation.

The noble idea of excluding war from the life of mankind and of asserting lasting and just peace on earth has been the leitmotiv of the Soviet state's foreign policy activities from Lenin's first decree on peace to the present day. The socialist community countries' joint struggle for detente and their principled policy of peace have become one of the chief factors in modern international life.

Let us recall that our party's 24th congress approved the historic program of struggle for peace, which was developed by the next, 25th CPSU Congress, into the program of further struggle for peace. Both these documents elicited a big response inside and outside the country, defining the specific foreign policy tasks which the party and Soviet state set themselves at this historical stage. These are primarily the following tasks:

"--While steadily strengthening the fraternal socialist states' unity and developing their comprehensive cooperation in building the new society, increase their active joint contribution to the strengthening of peace.

"--Strive to end the growing arms race, which is a danger to peace, and proceed to the reduction of weapon stockpiles and to disarmament."

The CPSU's practical activity is also directed toward achieving these goals in the present, considerably more complex international situation. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, "Now in the eighties, as previously in the seventies, we stand for the strengthening, not the destruction, of detente. For arms reduction, not escalation. For rapprochement and mutual understanding among peoples, not for artificial alienation and enmity."

These aims would undoubtedly be furthered by an improvement in Soviet-American relations, progress at the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe, which have just resumed in Vienna, and by the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the 35 CSCE participant countries.

The second, concluding stage of this meeting opened on 27 January after an interval of more than 1 month. The agenda for the first stage included more than 80 different proposals. Poland's proposal to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe attracted special attention. It expressed the idea put forward by the Warsaw Pact states' foreign ministers committee in May 1979. This idea was subsequently developed and concretized in a number of other joint documents of the fraternal countries.

The Polish proposal is formulated so as to take due account of the interests of all the 35 states which signed the Final Act of the all-European conference in Helsinki in 1975.

The topicality and significance of the proposed conference were noted by the majority of the delegates who addressed the Madrid meeting before the recess, and now it will depend on each participant individually and on them all together whether the spirit of constructive cooperation or the spirit of confrontation, which a number of Western delegations tried to impose on the delegates at the first stage of the meeting, prevails there.

Sinister Symptoms

Reports received from abroad this week attest that aggressive circles in the West and advocates of the "from a position of strength" policy are continuing to complicate the situation. Here are just a few facts.

The U.S. Strategic Air Command has announced the start of major military exercises under the code name "Global Shield-81". Participating in them are 100,000 servicemen and 800 combat aircraft stationed in various parts of the United States and on the Pacific island of Guam. Also involved are subunits of the Navy, the Marines, the Air Force Reserve and the National Guard, as well as certain Canadian units.

During the exercises, which will last 20 days, the Pentagon intends comprehensively to verify the combat readiness of its strategic nuclear forces. More than 400 aircraft, the greater part of which will be B-52 and FB-111 bombers, will take off simultaneously from airports. It is also planned to launch Minuteman ICBM's from the Vandenberg Air Force Base (California) into the Pacific.

Such actions, to judge from the first public statements by the leaders of the new American administration, reflect not only the inertia of the past but also correspond to the current sentiments in Washington. Thus, U.S. President R. Reagan perpetrated a number of deliberate distortions in his assessment of the aims and character of the USSR's international activities. He said, in particular, at his first press conference that "detente has so far been a one-way street, which the Soviet Union has used to achieve its own ends." Secretary of State A. Haig, deliberately confusing the national liberation movement with terrorism, tried to accuse our country of having links with irresponsible extremists. It was no coincidence that the Washington POST wrote that such words are "reminiscent of the harshest cold war times."

The American generals' European colleagues in the NATO leadership also evidently do not want to lag behind them. Thus, on Monday the Bonn newspaper DIE WELT, citing competent circles, carried two articles under the general headline "NATO Is Short 11.5 Tank Divisions." The newspaper writes in one of these articles that the NATO command and rear services structure is so weak that they can be knocked out as a result of the very "first nuclear strikes."

It is not hard to realize that this is intimidation of the reader with the notorious "Soviet threat." It has now become the general vogue in Washington, Tokyo and a number of European capitals to shout about the West's military "vulnerability" in the face of "growing Soviet military strength." This is being done at the very moment when Pentagon and NATO generals are reckoning on securing more billions for the arms race and on starting up production of new types of deadly weapons. In short, a well-thought-out propaganda campaign is being conducted, to which a considerable contribution is being made by so-called Sovietologists or, in other words, "theoreticians" of anti-Sovietism working as various "advisers" and "consultants" to the military and political departments of a number of capitalist states. They justify increasing armament appropriations by saying that this makes the Soviet Union spend more on defense too and "exhausts and depletes" the economy of the USSR and the other socialist countries.

It is clear that such calculations are groundless. This has been admitted, for example, by the former U.S. ambassador to Moscow. Of course, the Soviet Union has to divert considerable funds away from peaceful creation, channeling them into strengthening the country's security. But, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, our country spends on defense "as much as is absolutely necessary, no less, but no more either, according to the situation."

As for the NATO countries, it is well known how hard the arms race hits the working people's social needs and what a heavy burden it is on the economy. Unemployment, inflation and prices are rising. Increasingly broad public circles advocate curbing military spending. Thus, in the FRG the Communist Party has proposed cutting the military budget 10 percent as the country's first step along the path of military detente. A few days ago 24 Bundestag deputies for the ruling Social Democratic Party advocated cutting military spending by DM1 billion. They proposed channeling the sum thus saved into aid for developing countries. Even though this proposal did not meet with majority support even in the deputies' own faction, its appearance is symptomatic.

The Soviet stand in international affairs stems from the conviction that there exist objective possibilities and sociopolitical forces which are capable of preventing a slide toward a new cold war, ensuring normal, peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and averting the threat of world thermonuclear conflict. The way to resolve this task is through talks based on strict observance of the principle of equality and identical security.

Different Regions, Same Methods

As in previous weeks, alarming reports continue to come from the western Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf region, where the United States and its allies have concentrated unprecedented naval and air forces. Quite recently Washington termed the illegal seizure of the U.S. Embassy staff in Tehran one of the main reasons for sending aircraft carriers, cruisers, transport and landing craft there. This problem has now been settled by an agreement between the U.S. and Iranian Governments and the "hostages" have finally returned home. More than 1 week has passed since then. However, there is no evidence that even one U.S. warship has left the Indian Ocean region.

Moreover, the transoceanic press has not even slightly reduced and has perhaps even intensified the anti-Iranian campaign and the calls to keep major U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf "on a permanent basis." The articles appearing in a number of newspapers now are clearly provocative. Thus the New York DAILY NEWS wrote: "From our viewpoint, the best thing for the United States at present would be to follow Henry Kissinger's advice to deploy considerable armed forces in the Near East as soon as possible. The deployment of U.S. forces in the Near East means that if Iran slid into civil war the United States would have the potential swiftly, to aid the side it preferred."

This, it seems, is what the U.S. "hawks" are dreaming about. But how can such a call be combined with the recently signed "hostage" agreement which stipulates, in particular, a solemn U.S. promise not to interfere in Iran's affairs in the future. The newspaper does not ignore this question either, answering it in the style of the colonialist: "We must not be too alarmed," it writes, "even if as a result of this (that is, an invasion of Iran--PRAVDA editor's note) a few window panes accidentally (!) begin to rattle in Tehran."

Whereas adventurist plans are being discussed with regard to Iran, in El Salvador there is increasing evidence of Washington's attempts to encroach upon the country's internal affairs so as to direct events there into a channel welcome to U.S. imperialism.

It is well known that, after trying out various methods of political actions, El Salvador's patriotic forces have been forced to take up arms. The struggle is led by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front which, in the course of its offensive operations, has liberated several provinces. Hereupon the reactionary junta's allies and patrons have come to its aid. Washington is sending weapons to El Salvador. U.S. military instructors are leading the punitive operations of the junta's forces against patriots and civilians in the northeast of the country.

The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front has also reported the existence of a special agreement between the United States and Honduras with the aim of mounting a military intervention in El Salvador to save the reactionary regime. Honduras mercenaries are already participating in combat actions.

"Without the United States' generous military, financial and political support, the Salvadoran junta would not remain in power for a single day," stated Carlos Federico Paredez, former Salvadoran deputy minister for social and economic planning, who resigned in protest at the junta's crimes.

Iran and El Salvador are two countries which are many thousands of kilometers apart. But in both regions U.S. imperialism is using the same methods and ways--support for reactionary forces and interference or the threat of military interference in internal affairs--to maintain its positions. Such a policy encounters decisive condemnation from the progressive public of all continents and from many politicians and governments.

The condemnation of imperialist policy resounded with full voice this week at the Madagascar session of the Bureau of the WPC Presidium.

Last week's third conference of the heads of state and government of Muslim states in the Saudi Arabian city of At-Ta'if was marked by anti-imperialist sentiments. Participating in the conference's work were the representatives of 37 countries differing from each other both in terms of the level of sociopolitical development and of the respective stances in international relations. Progressive and reactionary principles clashed there. The resolutions adopted in At-Ta'if cannot be evaluated simply: At times they reflect a struggle of opposing tendencies. But the fact remains that a number of documents and speeches bear a distinctly anti-imperialist character. This applies, for example, to the resolutions on Palestine and Jerusalem and to the Camp David deal on the Near East. A committee has been established which is designed to help end the Iranian-Iraqi war (although Iran did not even participate in the conference).

Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad called on the Muslim countries to rebuff imperialism's attempts to reduce to nothing the results of many years of struggle for freedom, independence and the right to dispose of their own natural wealth.

The past week's events reaffirm that complex political processes are taking place in the world. Although imperialism has lost its dominant role in international relations, the danger of the outbreak of destructive wars has still not passed. The embers of conflagration smolder in the world's "trouble spots." Thus one must struggle stubbornly and consistently for peace in order to preserve it for present and future generations.

SHISHKIN HITS U.S., NATO STANCE AT MADRID PARLEY

LD041051 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 31 Jan 81 p 3

[Observer Gennadiy Shishkin "International Review": "Madrid: The Final Stage of the Meeting"]

[Excerpt] Life itself commandingly places the problem of military detente at the center of the Madrid meeting's attention. On the first day of the meeting's second stage the Soviet delegation stressed that the adoption of a decision of such importance as the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe would have a beneficial effect on the continuation of the entire all-European process begun in Helsinki.

The Soviet Union actively supports and defends the proposal put forward on this question 8 December 1980 by Poland--a proposal which expresses the socialist countries' joint initiative. This proposal embodies the idea put forward by the committee of Warsaw Pact foreign ministers in May 1979. As we see, the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe was urgent 18 months ago. Now, in the more complex international situation, when the arms race is being whipped up in the West and the danger of war has increased, there is an even more pressing need to convene such a forum, which could halt the trend toward an increase in international tension.

The Polish delegation's proposal clearly defines the procedure for the conference's work. The proposal is distinguished by political realism, making provision for the relevant measures to be examined by stages, starting with the simplest and proceeding step by step to bigger, more profound measures. It is distinguished by a broad, open approach, indicating directly that the conference will examine proposals which have been or are put forward by any of the participating states.

The Polish proposal is based on unconditional respect for the participating states' sovereignty, stressing that possible future agreements must not be detrimental to any state's security. It is profoundly democratic, because it puts forward no preliminary conditions, which are usually an attempt by some people to foist their will on others, but grants equal rights and opportunities to all states--big and small--irrespective of their military potential or membership or otherwise of military-political alliances. It is not directed against third countries' interests and is not deterimental to the talks on limiting the arms race and on disarmament which are under way at other multilateral and bilateral forums.

The Soviet delegation in Madrid has attentively studied all other proposals submitted on questions of military detente, with a view to achieving a generally acceptable agreement on convening a conference. L.F. Ilichev, head of the delegation and USSR deputy foreign minister, noted in his speech the presence of positive elements in the proposals of Yugoslavia and also Sweden and stressed his readiness to seek ways of drawing nearer to the positions put forward by France, which has also advanced a proposal.

However, the socialist countries' proposals have not only friends and supporters but very influential opponents too. They are the representatives of those U.S. and NATO circles which invariably come out against any major initiative in favor of peace and detente. But the magnetic force and topicality of the socialist countries' initiative are such that its opponents do not dare to come out openly against it and thereby incur the wrath of the public not only in their own countries but throughout the world. As cover for their subversive activity against the cause of detente and the strengthening of European security they release the myth about the "Soviet threat," refer to events in Afghanistan, argue demagogically about "human rights violations" in socialist countries and fan the ballyhoo about the "crisis in detente."

As was shown by the American delegate's speech at the opening of the second stage of the Madrid meeting, there are still those who are fond of substituting for businesslike, constructive work political and ideological confrontation, fruitless wars of words and attempts to jeopardize the all-European measures arising from the Helsinki accords. However, in view of the fact that at the first stage good foundations were laid for achieving mutually acceptable resolutions, there is every opportunity for the successful completion of the second stage too. To this end it is only necessary for all the participants in the Madrid meeting to focus their activity on concern for strengthening peace and security in Europe and to display the necessary will and responsibility.

As for the Soviet Union, it--as has again been stressed in Madrid--is fully determined to continue to pursue the implementation of the Helsinki accords and the deepening of detente and international cooperation. This course accords with all peoples' aspirations.

MOSCOW CONTINUES TO RESPOND TO TERRORISM CHARGE

'Aggravating Relations'

LD040238 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Excerpts] As the United States administration has announced, action against international terrorism, as it put it, will be the basis of its foreign policy. Here is a comment from an observer of the Soviet newspaper IZVESTIYA, Stanislav Kondrashov, and this is what he writes:

To begin with, here is a reminder of what State Secretary Haig has told newsmen. International terrorism will replace human rights as the problem of concern for the United States because terrorism is the most flagrant violation of human rights. Of course, terrorism is indeed the most flagrant violation of human rights. Anyone will subscribe to that. But who is the target of the state secretary's wrath? It is not terrorists but rather the Soviet Union which is being accused of preparing and equipping international terrorism. That's quite an unexpected turn.

To reject the absurdity of it is to make too much of it, and yet there must be an answer. These anti-Soviet accusations are not a slip of the tongue. They have been repeated and elaborated on by both the official quarters of the United States and the American media. The charges they make are presumably the start of a long campaign and are an important element in the line to further aggravate relations with the Soviet Union, a line President Reagan reiterated at his first press conference. So what's the answer to these latest allegations? First, a statement by the Soviet news agency TASS on Monday, which expresses the position of the Soviet leadership, officially explains that the Soviet Union has been all along opposing in principle the theory and practice of terrorism, including that in international relations.

And secondly, listeners who are unwilling to believe this authoritative explanation may heed some clarifications by Mr Haig himself. Does the American state secretary have any proof of Soviet involvement in international terrorism? No, he was unable to give any, although he would have surely given it at once if he had it. More than that, he admitted directly in his answer to a question from the Italian newspaper GIORNALE that one difficulty for the United States was a lack of firsthand information. It would be relevant to recall that this was also the predicament of Italy's President Pertini, who well before Haig told a French television interviewer that the Soviet Union was as much as a control center for the operations of the Red Brigades in Italy.

We may well expect similar frankness from the American CIA and FBI, but will it be worth the while? The new administration seems to have no intention to produce proof to corroborate its sensational accusations. The international terrorism it talks about means, according to its interpretation, the activities of all national liberation movements on all continents, starting, say, with El Salvador and ending with, say, the Palestine Liberation Organization. Now, what's the whole idea? Whereas Carter's human rights camapign was aimed at subverting the Soviet Union and other socialist countries from the inside, the campaign of action against international terrorism has a double aim--to try to compromise Moscow and also to try to justify a global offensive against champions of national liberation in various countries, an offensive the new administration apparently plans.

Will the two attempts get support outside America? I doubt it. They are too much at variance with reality, with logic and with the times. Who will rally under the banners of the new crusaders in Washington at a time when all over the world there are other ideas of what international terrorism is?

'Laying Blame on Someone Else'

LD032252 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1916 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] As Haig, the secretary of state of the United States, stated: In the policy of the new administration international terrorism will take the place of human rights. Moreover, Washington has already hurled the accusation of supporting terrorism at the Soviet Union.

The secretary of state, international affairs journalist Oleg Nikolayev notes, has no proof and his logic is astonishingly simple, not to say primitive: The Soviet Union supports the national liberation movements and they have been declared illegal and terrorist. After all, identifying the national liberation movements with terrorism means depriving the peoples of the right to wage a struggle for their freedom and sovereitnty.

The efforts of those Washington figures who with unusual easiness are hurling about accusations at the wrong address and are at the same time giving moral, political, material and military support to repressive and terrorist regimes look like hypocrisy and sanctimoniousness.

If one is to devote oneself really seriously to searching for the sources of terrorism, including also international terrorism, then Washington need not go far for the facts. The Americans who believed the lie about the Soviet Union's complicity in international terrorism can be recomended to have another glance at the report of the special Senate Select Committee on Intelligence of the United States of America. In its report, Accusations of Assassination Plots Against Foreign Leaders, the Church Commission showed on the basis of irrefutable facts that the United States, for the sake of achieving its political aims, committed attempts on politicians and statesmen not to their liking, organized coups d'etat and implemented the most varied terrorist operations in various countries. The United States, as was proved, was privy to the coup in Chile and Allende's assassination, the events in the Congo and Lumumba's death. There existed at least eight plots with a view to physically eliminating Fidel Castro. Washington did not have mercy on its assistants: By the hands of CIA agents, Ngo Dinh Diem in South Vietnam and Trujillo in the Dominican Republic were assassinated.

There is more than enough proof to draw the conclusion that political terror long ago became for the United States a means of implementing its foreign policy. This conclusion was drawn by the Senate commission, and the paper INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE wrote comparatively recently: During the past 30 years the Government of the United States has in fact used terrorism as an instrument in its foreign policy. So the propagandist campaign which is now being mounted in Washington cannot be called other than an attempt to lay the blame on someone else.

Return to 'Sinister' Practices

LD032038 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] As reported from Washington, the plans of the new U.S. administration include giving more freedom of action to the Central Intelligence Agency and to restrict control over it by the country's legislative bodies. This is what Gennadiy Gerasimov, international affairs journalist, writes about this:

In connection with the now fashionable talk going on in the American capital about international terrorism, it is curious to recall a report published 5 years ago by the U.S. Senate investigating the activities of intelligence bodies. It was called, Accusations of Assassination Plots Against Foreign Leaders. This was a report on the preparation by the U.S. CIA of acts of terrorism against leaders of foreign states. It was not just ordinary noiseless guns used by spies which figured in it, but such deadly exotic means as fountain pens with the most powerful poisons, a swim suit charged with microbes, a box of cigars poisoned with botulin and other forms of technical support for operations under the names Beard, Mongoose, and the like.

But one is perhaps even more impressed when reading this report by the cynical arguments in it by American politicians and American intelligence officials of the time. The assassinations by the way, were not called assassinations. You see, they changed the language. The assassinations were called, acts of execution [ispolnitelnyye aktsii]. This term is given the following definition in the report: an act of execution was for the CIA an expression used to indicate a scientific-research project in working out ways of overthrowing foreign political leaders, including means of assassination.

Acts of terrorism were spoken about at government level. For example, it says in the report that the question of the assassination of Fidel Castro was raised by the defense secretary during a meeting of a special group in the office of the secretary of state. Hardly matters of state.

In 1975, when this report appeared, many people said that it would come to nothing and that America was engaged in moral self-purification. But the statements by current figures in Washington close to intelligence matters refer to preparations to extend secret operations. And these plans, and the attempts to unleash a hostile campaign against the Soviet Union on the question of terrorism, may indeed contribute toward a return to the old sinister practice.

Terrorist Training Alleged

LD031556 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1428 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] New York, 3 Feb (TASS)--Vladimir Reshetilov, TASS correspondent, reports:

In carrying out their imperialist policies the United States has a wide recourse to the services of international terrorists, hired killers and "experts" on carrying out punitive operations trained in special schools of the Pentagon, the CIA, FBI and other similar establishments.

Intensive training of specialists to wage Washington's "undeclared war," including both Americans and foreign citizens of the satellite countries, takes place, above all, in the FBI academy and the international police academy in Washington, the CIA school attached to the border academy in Los Fresnos (Texas), and at special international police courses at the University of Southern Illinois. The so-called special troops academy "Americas" situated in the Panama Canal zone, where, alongside with Americans, cutthroats from some Latin American countries are also learning how to kill, churns out a large number of various kinds of experts on killings, explosions and all manner of other subversive operations. In the past few years the course of training at that "school" was completed by thousands of officers and agents of security services from Chile, Uruguay and other countries.

Terrorist training is being financed within the framework of various government programs. In the sixties and seventies many of them underwent training along the line of the public security section [PSS] attached to the government department of international development, which has at its disposal more than 400 employees who worked in 45 countries. Following a number of scandalous exposures of the PSS' unseemly activities, the active participation of its employees in the punitive operations against democratic forces in a number of developing countries where repressive regimes were in power, the U.S. Congress was compelled to abolish this organization.

However, the congressional decision did not affect the training program of the subversives and punitives. A loophole was found for the continuation of this work under the cover of the so-called "international program for the struggle against the spread of narcotics." Within its framework, obviously not for the struggle against the spread of narcotics, the United States sharply activated aid to repressive police organs in Latin American countries and increased deliveries of military equipment to a number of their puppets. It is significant that out of the 300 American "advisers" working abroad along the lines of the program for struggle against the spread of narcotics, about 100 are former CIA agents.

The Washington POST wrote in this respect that the leadership of the program officially recognizes that its employees abroad are working in close contact with foreign intelligence services, and also with the CIA and FBI agencies.

The active training of saboteurs and professional cutthroats is being conducted in the United States with the awareness and approval of official authorities in many private colleges. Thus in the State of Arizona one of such "schools for killers" functions quite legally under the signboard of the "American Institute of Firearms." In it, studying the craft of killers, are also "students" from foreign states. As one of the leaders of the school, one C. Taylor, said to a correspondent of the paper Boston GLOBE, "It very often happens that in this or that country an anticommunist government comes to power and our kids teach the people from that government how one has to fulfill one's functions."

Instructors from the Arizona school for killers, the Boston GLOBE says, leave the United States to train saboteurs, diversionaries and mercenaries on the spot. Thus the head of the school himself, former Marine Colonel J. Cooper, recently visited Guatemala where he instructed his friends about methods of "defending freedom."

The U.S. press recently reported on a similar "training establishment" in the State of Georgia. The tasks set its graduates, notes U.S. journalist B. Katz, who managed to visit it, are truly global. At any time they may be put into any country in the world in order to carry out terrorist and subversive activities, to organize murders and, if necessary, coups d'etat as well. The picture of the proprietor of "the farm," as a certain M. Werbell calls his school, is a curious one. In his 62 years he has spent time as a mercenary, a civil servant, has traded in arms, worked with the CIA and has acted as "security adviser" for dictators and deposed monarchs. "Werbell's political views," the journalist writes in the Philadelphia INQUIRER, "are double-dyed anticommunism, which has inspired him in his subversive operations in tens of countries."

It is these principles, as is clear from the statements of spokesmen of the new administration, which guide some of the creators of U.S. foreign policy, with whose knowledge and encouragement the United States has in practice turned into a world center for the training of terrorists, executioneers and subversives.

USSR UN MISSION PROTESTS 'ZIONIST TERRORIST' ACTS

LD040513 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0448 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] New York, 4 Feb (TASS)--The USSR Permanent Mission at the United Nations has sent the U.S. mission at the international community a note pointing out that hostile actions by anti-Soviet elements against officials at the mission, members of their families and Soviet citizens in New York in the past few days has assumed the nature of a widely organized terrorist campaign, trampling not only on the norms of international law but also on the elementary principles of humanity.

The USSR mission at the United Nations notes that hostile acts by organized Zionist gangs is of a particularly dangerous nature, since it indicates a switch to direct physical violence. It is worth noting that the policemen guarding the entrance to the mission and its residential complex could not have helped seeing the hooligan outbursts against Soviet citizens, but nothing was done to halt the outbursts.

The note demands that the U.S. authorities take all the proper measures to ensure the safety and normal conditions for the activity of the USSR mission and its officials and of Soviet officials in the UN Secretariat, and that they put an end to the provocative attacks by the Zionist terrorists.

'No Due Rebuff'

LD041002 Moscow TASS in English 0953 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] New York, 4 Feb, TASS--TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

A group of Zionist hoodlums surrounded Soviet women and children walking in the Central Park of New York. The hoodlums barred their way, threatened and insulted them. The scared children and women had hurriedly to leave the park.

Diplomats who came out of the building of the Soviet mission were attacked by a gang of Zionist hoodlums who threatened them physically.

On the same day hoodlums used force against one of the Soviet staff members of the U.N. Secretariat, trying to knock him down. They did not let him make a telephone call or take a taxi.

Those are some of the latest incidents characterising the outrageous actions of the anti-Soviet scum in New York, actions which do not meet with a due rebuff from the American authorities. The Soviet U.N. Mission has sent a note to the U.S. mission at the UNO, saying that hostile actions of anti-Soviet elements against members of the Soviet mission, and their families, Soviet citizens in New York have assumed lately the character of a broadly organized terrorist campaign which flouts not only standards of international law but also elementary humanitarian principles.

The Soviet mission at the UNO points out that such hostile actions by organized Zionist gangs are especially dangerous because they mean a transition to direct physical violence. It should be noted that policemen who are on guard duty at the entrance to the Soviet mission and its residential quarters could not fail to see hoodlum actions against Soviet citizens but they did nothing to cut them short.

The note demands that the American authorities take all appropriate measures to ensure safety and normal conditions for the functioning of the Soviet mission and its staff as well as Soviet staff members of the U.N. Secretariat and put an end to provocative attacks by Zionist terrorists. These attacks have the character of a terror campaign and, as the American mission itself stated in one of its official documents, there is no place for any forms of terrorism in a civilized society, the note says.

U.S. CONTINUES TO SHELTER HIJACK 'TERRORISTS'

LD031619 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Jan 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Sheltering the Criminals"]

[Text] Washington, 30 Jan--The United States continues to give shelter on its territory to two terrorists, the Brazinskases, father and son, despite repeated demands by the Soviet Union for the handover of the pirates who committed a heinous crime on Soviet territory.

As is known the two pirates hijacked a Soviet AN-24 passenger aircraft in 1970, killed stewardess N.V. Kurchenko and wounded two other crew members. In August 1976 they emigrated to the United States. Clearly they were expecting a warm reception and asylum and, as subsequent events showed, they were not mistaken.

It is true that as a result of resolute protests by the Soviet Union the American authorities dared not grant the Brazinskases "official" political asylum and even instituted extradition proceedings in 1977. Over 3 years have gone by since then. The case is dragging on and no end is in sight despite repeated protests by the USSR. Moreover, bills have been submitted to Congress on granting the Brazinskases "permanent asylum" in the United States.

Now, (V. Jervis), spokesman for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, told a TASS correspondent, the Brazinskas case is due to be heard at the end of February at a court in Los Angeles (California) where the terrorists have settled.

State Department official (D. Pessej), whom the TASS correspondent asked about the position concerning the Brazinskases, initially said that he knew nothing about the case. But later he sent a statement to the TASS office saying that the U.S. administration's view is that the Brazinskases are illegal residents in the United States and the U.S. administration intends to deport them and that the procedure is continuing. But these words are not backed up by actions.

The shameful Brazinskas affair which has dragged on in the United States into its 5th year makes for doubts even now about the sincerity of official Washington which talks a lot about its intention to combat aircraft hijacking but then proceeds to give refuge to the two terrorists.

FURTHER ON REAGAN'S FIRST PRESS CONFERENCE

'Deliberate Distortions'

LD041119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Deliberate Distortions"]

[Excerpt] New York, 1 Jan--The world public, including the U.S. public, condemns the line pursued by R. Reagan during a White House press conference in perpetarting a series of deliberate distortions in assessing the goals and nature of the USSR's international activity.

AP notes that one official, disagreeing with this position and anxious to remain anonymous believes that "hardliners" who "act as though nothing had changed in the world in the past 30 years" are gaining the upper hand in the U.S. administration. Many officials, AP continues, are now asking how the new administration intends to back its ominous rhetoric without thereby provoking between the two powers an armed conflict which could destroy mankind.

In the New York TIMES the well-known political commentator J. Reston points in this connection to the "militarist" nature of the new administration. "As for the U.S. President's accusations against the USSR," he notes, "They may create tension not only in relations with the Soviet Union but also with U.S. allies."

Washington--From the President's statements at the press conference it could be concluded that "the Soviet Union, under certain circumstances, is an acceptable partner in negotiations," the Washington POST writes, but by his attacks against the USSR Reagan is not only undermining this premise but is encouraging forces inclined exclusively toward confrontation. A commentator on the same newspaper, J. Kraft, points out that Reagan's allegation that the USSR is seeking to create "a world communist state is disregarding history."

U.S. Reaction Cited

LD031725 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 81 p 5

[TASS report under the general headline "Using Cold War Vocabulary"]

[Excerpt] New York, 31 Jan--The statements by U.S. President R. Reagan, who at his White House press conference made a number of unworthy utterances about the aims and character of Soviet policy, have caused indignation in many public circles. These sentiments have been reflected in commentaries now being carried by the press and television, including in America.

As NBC-TV presenter J. Chancellor pointed out, R. Reagan permitted himself more venomous terms with regard to the Soviet Union than any other head of a Washington administration. Commenting on the President's assertions with respect to one of the most important problems--the SALT II treaty--Chancellor emphasized that, in the opinion of arms limitation specialists, this treaty, contrary to what Reagan said at the press conference, is actually very specific regarding verification of the number of warheads on strategic missiles and contains methods for such verification. The SALT II treaty, he said, makes it possible to verify accurately the number of warheads. At the same time it defines the "ceiling" for the number of the two countries' strategic missiles. Without the treaty the number of these missiles would grow totally unchecked.

B. Kalb, NBC's Washington correspondent, cites a statement by a high-ranking American diplomat, who wished to remain nameless and who declared that Reagan used the cold war vocabulary of the mid-fifties. Such statements, the diplomat emphasized, can hardly be of any use.

The Washington POST also writes of this, pointing out that "Reagan's expressions are reminiscent of the harshest cold war times." In the opinion of the New York TIMES, what Reagan said about the USSR "coincides with the views of many opponents of the development of relations with the Soviet Union."

Washington, 31 Jan--At a press conference held here a State Department spokesman was asked if he could cite specific facts in confirmation of the attacks which Reagan made at his press conference with regard to the Soviet Union's "long-term intentionism." The spokesman declined to answer. In just the same way he refused to answer any questions connected with the President's statements relating to the SALT II treaty.

A White House spokesman gave a press conference the same day. In response to journalists' persistent requests to say whether the President had any facts at his disposal when he spoke of "the Soviet Union's desire for world supremacy," he declared: "I cannot answer that question."

REAGAN, HAIG REMARKS LACK 'CONSTRUCTIVE INTENTIONS'

LD031645 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by IZVESTIYA political observer S. Kondrashov: "Is This a New Beginning?"]

[Text] "A new beginning" was the promise and slogan with which President Ronald Reagan's new administration came to office in the United States. It is now in its second week of translating that promise into specific actions and domestic and foreign policy declarations. Although only very short, this period is nevertheless important since the general direction in which a person is moving can be guessed from his first steps. Let us leave Americans to judge how the "new beginning" is looking from the viewpoint of their domestic, mainly economic affairs. But it is impossible to refrain from making judgements on questions concerning international affairs, especially those relating to U.S.-Soviet relations.

What sort of a "new beginning" is it in this regard? What hopes does it hold out to people? What prospects does it open up in international life?

Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander Haig have held their first press conferences. To be frank, it is difficult to describe them as a good beginning. On the contrary, they gave the impression that the old horse of anti-Sovietism has been resaddled and is to be ridden hell for leather. In what direction? This question is troubling many observers who see in the U.S. leaders' statements at least a new outbreak of the "cold war" and, more likely [po bolshey], a deliberate strategy of returning to that inauspicious phase in international relations which lasted many years.

President Reagan gave examples of this at his 29 January press conference. He claimed that the Soviet Union has "repeatedly and firmly" made statements "to the effect that its goal must be the promotion of world revolution and the creation of a world socialist or communist state. call it what you will."

His very words. Call it what you will, it would be impossible to invent a claim which would so ostentatiously challenge the generally known fact as that cited above. Do people need reminding that at the dawn of Soviet power Lenin himself advanced the principle of peaceful coexistence as the fundamental principle of Soviet foreign policy, or that this principle has been "repeatedly and firmly" reaffirmed since then at CPSU congresses, which have called for detente and, in particular, for the improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations, which are so important for a normal international situation as a whole?

There is no point in explaining what is self-explanatory. Neither is there any point in denying once again what life long ago completely refuted as the most absurd of anti-Soviet old wives' tales. But maybe--without wishing to cause a rift in relations between the chief and his subordinates--it is worth citing here a recent statement made by Richard Allen, Reagan's assistant for national security affairs. He could scarcely be accused of having pro-Soviet sympathies, but here is what he said in a recent interview: "I don't for a minute think that the Soviet Union is trying to establish its physical control over the world." In the same interview, venturing to read the President's mind, he also said: "In President Reagan's view, the Soviet Union is not, of course, the cause of every problem in the world."

What is the situation then? Is it that the new aide has not yet learned how to read his boss' thoughts properly? Or is it that he read his thoughts correctly but by hurling unsubstantiated accusations at the Soviet Union his boss is pursuing some secret and far-reaching political aims?

We must wait and see how the new administration goes about its business in the period ahead before that question can be answered with certainty. But it is already apparent that its emphases at the outset are by no means indicative of constructive intentions, rather the reverse. One of the things stressed by Secretary of State Haig in his first press conference was combating so-called "international terrorism." I say so-called because it follows from Washington's explanations that, first, they want to use this new bugbear for the same anti-Soviet purposes that the provocative "human rights" campaign served under Carter and, second, that the new U.S. strategists are maliciously labeling as "international terrorism" national liberation movements everywhere, from El Salvador to the Near East, where the PLO, which represents the Arab people of Palestine, is again being labeled a terrorist organization. The Soviet Union's help to national liberation movements is accordingly represented as promoting "terrorism."

Following the new President's press conference the Washington POST wrote that with regard to the Soviet Union Reagan "adopted a tone which differs greatly from the Republican and Democratic administrations of the sixties and seventies." REUTER reported that not for 25 years have statements so overtly in the spirit of the "cold war" been heard in Washington. If this is a "new beginning" what happened to the old, outmoded, abortive and futile policy?

DEFENSE SECRETARY WEINBERGER HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

Remarks on Neutron Bomb

LD040002 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] The new American defense secretary, Mr Caspar Weinberger, has made statements at his first news conference that cannot but cause alarm at the prospect for world peace and the easing of tensions. He said that the issue of the deployment of the neutron bomb in Western Europe should be reconsidered. Several years ago Washington intended to start the production of the neutron bomb but was forced to abandon its intention after mass public protests in Western Europe.

The new defense secretary also said that if Israel requested that the United States should deploy troops on its territory Washington would respond to the request positively. He spoke in favor of a continued American naval presence in the Indian Ocean. The American naval presence has resulted lately in sharp exacerbation of the situation in the area.

Charikov, Alekseyev Comment

LD041124 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 4 Feb 81

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Igor Charikov and Georgiy Alekseyev]

[Text] [Charikov] Caspar Weinberger, U.S. defense secretary, spoke yesterday about the possibility of the new administration manufacturing neutron weapons and deploying them in West Europe. He called the decision of former President Carter to halt plans to manufacture this new type of mass destruction weapon a mistake.

The REUTER agency says that Weinberger's statement will certainly lead to a campaign of protest in the West European countries, on whose territories this weapon may be deployed. The majority of the people in these countries consider the neutron bomb to be a terrible, human weapon, and are actively opposing plans to manufacture it.

According to reports from the United States, Weinberger's statement has already caused resolute condemnation. The organization called "Doctors for Social Responsibility," which includes over 3,000 representatives of this humane profession, has appealed to the defense secretary to call off the plans to develop and deploy the neutron bomb in West Europe. A representative of this organization, Howard Cornfeld, said in Berkeley, California, that the administration should return to the road of international negotiation (?and restraint).

[Alekseyev] Well, it is quite apparent that by making such statements the representatives of the administration are ignoring public opinion in both West Europe and in the United States itself which, by the way, played a decisive role insofar as President Carter was forced at one time to call off the plans to manufacture neutron weapons.

REDUCTION IN UN PAYMENTS ACT OF 'REVENGE'

LD032344 Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] New York, 3 Feb, TASS--TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

The Reagan administration intends to cut the U.S. payment to the budget of the United Nations and of other international organisations. Judging by the "estimate" of the U.S. administrative and budget office, about which the press reports, the point at issue is quite sharp a cut in the U.S. financial commitments.

Commenting on these reports, UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim expressed the hope that no actions would be taken that could adversely affect the ability of international organisations to implement their programmes, which are directed at ensuring a rise in the living standards of people, strengthening peace and international security.

Washington does not conceal that the financial "attack" against the United Nations Organisation is an act of "revenge" for the course pursued by it, which is a source of growing annoyance among the U.S. ruling circles. Jeanne Kirkpatrick, who has been appointed U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations Organisation, has already made rude statements against it in Washington, even before setting foot into the headquarters of that international organisation.

Practically all the decisions of the United Nations Organization, which do not coincide with the policy of the United States, cause strong dissatisfaction in Washington. The Washington politicians, who refuse to understand and accept the changes underway in the world, cannot give up their habit of forcing their will on other peoples.

It is precisely at the United Nations Organization, where one can clearly see that the USA is going against a majority of states in the world on many key international issues. The U.S. delegation is invariably out voted on resolutions, which concern problems of struggle against racial discrimination and apartheid, elimination of the vestiges of colonialism and creation of a new international economic order. The USA has also refused to support the most important decisions on disarmament issues, for which a majority of the states voted.

Washington is particularly angered by the principled stand of the United Nations Organization on the Middle East problem. The U.N. decisions have rejected the Camp David separate deal, condemned the expansionist and aggressive policy of Israel, which is the main satellite of the United States in the region. No wonder that the hostile campaign against the United Nations Organization in the USA is led by the Zionist lobby.

PENTAGON ILLEGALLY 'STOCKPILES' SMALLPOX VIRUS

LD031545 Moscow TRUD in Russian 1 Feb 81 p 3

[Correspondent A. Repin dispatch: "Stockpiling a Dangerous Virus"]

[Excerpts] Washington--By the coordinated efforts of many countries within the WHO framework, smallpox is firmly under control. The last centers of this desease were wiped out in India and Bangladesh 3 years ago. The WHO set the task of reducing as far as possible the range of scientific laboratories working with the smallpox virus. It was decided that only Moscow's scientific research Virology Institute, the Atlantic Federal Center for Disease Control (United States), the Bilthoven Institute (Netherlands), the medical school at London's St. Mary's Hospital and Tokyo's National Health Institute would cooperate with the WHO in further smallpox virus research.

In the United States itself, however, the WHO decision is not being carried out. In an interview with the Washington POST, Dr Stanley Foster of the Federal Center for Disease Control announced that there are still institutions which are continuing work with smallpox virus in the United States in addition to this organization, whose right to research into smallpox is officially granted bythe WHO. Both institutions concerned are located in Maryland, not far from Washington. They are a private organization in Rockville, engaged in preserving microorganisms for 14 scientific societies, and the Infectious Diseases Research Institute in Fort Detrick. The latter is under the authority of the Pentagon and until 1971 was officially engaged in developing biological weapons.

Although both centers--the civilian one in Rockville and the military one at Fort Detrick--state that they are not conducting any experiments with smallpox virus, neither agrees, the Washington POST wrote, to give up its stocks of the virus. From the scientific research viewpoint there is no justification for this at all. Atlanta's Federal Center for Disease Control has the most secure research laboratory, whose potential in questions of combating disease meets the requirement of the whole Western Hemisphere's medical science.

Only one assumption is possible: The Pentagon needs its stocks of smallpox virus as material for development in the biological weapons sphere. In this context, U.S. officials' unsubstantiated accusations against the Soviet Union and U.S. bourgeois press fabrications of "biological weapon developments" in the USSR look like a badly disguised effort to divert public opinion from the Pentagon's plans in the biological warfare sphere and a clumsy attempt to "justify" such plans.

U.S. SAYS CUBA, NICARAGUA INTERFERE IN EL SALVADOR

LD031608 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] According to reports from Washington, the American media are doing all they can to distort the main point of the struggle of the patriotic forces of El Salvador, presenting it as a result of some kind of international communist plot. In this respect it is bringing far-fetched accusations against Nicaragua and Cuba: that these countries are interfering in the internal affairs of El Salvador. The anti-Cuban and anti-Nicaraguan campaign being conducted by Washington, notes our commentator, is one of the elements of the general harsh course taken by the United States in relations with their Latin American neighbors, and primarily those states which have already freed themselves from the domination of dictatorial pro-American regimes, or are activating the struggle against them.

The attempts of the United States to cast a slur on Cuba and Nicaragua are also dictated by striving to harm their international prestige, to isolate them from other countries in Latin America. Washington has evidently resumed laying responsibility on them for the fact that in Central America a situation close to civil war is taking shape. By intimidating with the threat of communist danger, Washington strategists count on influencing the position of all Latin American countries which avoid supporting the El Salvador junta and at the same time, to a known degree, they count on neutralizing the position of such states as Mexico, Ecuador, Panama, and Costa Rica, which decisively oppose American interference in Central American affairs.

Having pursued their mercenary imperialist aims, the ruling circles of the United States are able to expand conflict in Central America, drawing new countries into it, which leads to further increase in tension in this region.

FURTHER ON FOREIGN MINISTRY HOSTAGE STATEMENT

A comparison of the item entitled "Foreign Ministry Reiterates Stand on Hostages" and subtitled "Statement to U.S. Envoy" published on page A 1 of the 29 January United States & Canada section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with the unattributed report published on page 4 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 30 January under the headline "At the USSR Foreign Ministry" reveals the following variations:

On page A 1, in the first line of the first paragraph, PRAVDA omits the dateline.

On page A 1, in the seventh line of the first paragraph, PRAVDA reads: "...was made public, merely confirms that all...."

On page A 1, in the penultimate line of the fifth paragraph, PRAVDA reads: "...States and Iran, the statement continues, can, naturally, give...."

On page A 1, in the third line of the last paragraph, PRAVDA omits: "...in Iran...."

On page A 2, beginning with the penultimate line of the second paragraph, PRAVDA reads: "...publish, and they remain fully in force."

PRC STILL BACKS ANTIGOVERNMENT FORCES IN BURMA

LD031407 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Artamonov Rangoon dispatch under the rubric "Behind the Events": "Rebels Emerging From the Jungle"]

[Text] For several months the Burmese civil and military authorities have been receiving those who have laid down their arms and emerged from underground, having ceased the long struggle against their country's lawful government.

They have returned singly and in groups, some with weapons, some without, some in rags with open sores on their bodies--the marks of many years' wandering in the jungle. Others who have returned include neatly-pressed apparently respectable political emigres who set up a home abroad from which they prepared a secret war against Burma. Former Burmese Prime Minister U Nu has again set foot on his native soil, and many of his companions from the Parliamentary Democratic Party have arrived from Thailand. The more well-known ones have renounced the past at Rangoon press conferences, others have guiltily bowed their heads before the inhabitants of remote parts of Burma.

More than 2,000 left and right extremists, bourgeois figures, nationalist separatists and people either near to or far removed from politics but caught in the whirlpool of fratricidal war have responded to the amnesty declared by the State Council. An amnesty has been declared for several thousands of people convicted in the country for political reasons. The government's humane act, dictated by a desire for internal peace, has been greeted with approval by the majority of Burmese.

On the instructions of Burmese President U Ne Win, recent opponents of the regime who have decided to switch over to legal status have been received as people who went temporarily astray but have rejoined their native shores. The president himself has received at his residence comrades-in-arms well-known in the past in the struggle for Burma's independence who later went over to the camp of Burma's enemies. decree on introducing the title of honorary Burmese citizen has been framed in the spirit of the policy of national reconciliation as was the law, approved at a recent People's Assembly session, on instituting state pensions. Both laws essentially took account of the past national services of everyone who struggled actively for Burma's freedom and independence. Representatives of various kinds of opposition have been given the opportunity of becoming full-fledged citizens of their own country.

But there is unease in Burma as before. No sooner were leaflets explaining the amnesty law dropped over the den of pro-Maoist rebels entrenched in part of Shan State than sorties from the jungle were stepped up. Beijing's followers, who represent the best-organized and largest section of the rebel groupings, rejected the Burmese Government's proposal. Strict orders came from Beijing not to succumb to Rangoon's appeals.

The most acute problem--ending China's interference in Burma's internal affairs--has not been resolved. On 20 October last year Burma's President U Ne Win visited the PRC. At a banquet Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, wished Burma stability, progress and prosperity. China's RENMIN RIBAO newspaper carried an editorial comprising well-known cliches on the benefit of mutual visits and contacts, on mutual understanding between countries and on interest in cooperation. Traditional statements on traditional friendship crowned the Chinese diplomatic fireworks.

The externals of Chinese hospitality's ostentatious etiquette have very little in common with the genuine character of Chinese-Burmese relations. Beijing's intrigues in Burma are widely known. At governmental talks in both Beijing and Rangoon the Burmese leadership has repeatedly asked for an end to PRC military aid to the pro-Maoist groupings.

However, Beijing was and remains deaf to the Burmese appeals. The war, which is already into its fourth decade, clearly suits the Chinese leadership. Beijing views the rebels' antigovernment actions as a means of pressuring the Burmese leadership. The essence of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism remains unchanged.

SOVIET NUCLEAR ASSISTANCE TO PRC RECALLED

OW020341 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Listeners: Over 26 years ago, in January 1955, the Soviet Government decided to help the PRC and other socialist countries--both in the field of scientific and technological research and in production--develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. Please listen now to what Soviet physicist (Shevaliyanov) has to say regarding Soviet assistance to China in this field.

(Shevaliyanov) says: First, I would like to point out that China approved of the Soviet decision at the time. The PRC State Council adopted a resolution in January 1955 on the Soviet decision. The resolution stated that "the Soviet Government decision to help the PRC and other socialist countries develop nuclear physics and conduct research in the peaceful use of atomic energy fully reflects the peaceful nature of the Soviet foreign policy and is a new contribution made by the Soviet Union to strengthening Sino-Soviet friendship." It said that "the Chinese people and government warmly appreciate the sincere and selfless assistance offered by the Soviet Union."

Because of the long period of oppression by feudal lords and imperialists, China lagged behind in scientific and technological development. But we firmly believed that, with sincere Soviet assistance, liberated Chinese technological and engineering personnel and workers would undoubtedly be able to acquire the ability to use atomic energy in a short time.

On 27 April 1955, the Soviet Union and China signed an (?agreement) on Soviet assistance to devise and build China's first atomic reactor and cyclotron. The operation of the atomic reactor and cyclotron in September 1957 began the extensive research by Chinese scientists in nuclear physics. Soviet and Chinese physicists also exchanged their knowledge and experience in this field. Soviet physicists frequently lectured in China. The Atomic Energy Institute founded at Dubna near Moscow, where Chinese scholars worked, played an important role in the development of nuclear physics in China. For several years, the number of Chinese scholars and experts working at that institute totaled 140.

Today, however, China is trying to avoid mentioning these facts in an attempt to deny the fine and positive results of fraternal cooperation between the two countries in the 1950's.

JAPANESE LEADERS SPURRING ON 'MILITARIZATION'

LD031101 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jan 81 p 3

[Lt Col Yu. Gavrilov "Military-Political Commentary": "Dangerous Course"]

[Text] A routine congress of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party has been held in Tokyo. The decisions adopted there give observers weighty grounds for thinking that circles are gaining the upper hand in the Liberal Democratic Party and in the country's government which are pushing Japan along a dangerous path counter to its national interests. It follows from the documents adopted by the congress that the close alliance with Washington will continue to serve as the linchpin of Japan's foreign policy course.

Delivering a policy speech in the Diet recently, Prime Minister Z. Suzuki spoke of Japan's determination to "contribute to the cause of peace and to the stabilization of the international situation." But, to judge from his words, this "contribution" does not mean putting forward peace initiatives but further building up the country's armed forces and pursuing a policy of Japan's militarization. This has also been confirmed by the chief of the military department--J. Omura, chief of the National Defense Agency [NDA]. Answering a question put by correspondents as to whether the NDA intends to reduce the pace of military building in the event of an easing of international tension, Omura unequivocally declared that the military department has "no such intention."

Moreover, the Cabinet of Ministers has adopted new decisions. Their purpose is to spur on the country's militarization. It is planned, in particular, to create Japan's first armored division and also to form a submarine squadron. It is planned to station the division on the northernmost Japanese island--Hokkaido. The NDA had earlier announced the deployment of two or three new mechanized divisions there and the reinforcement of naval and air force formations in that region, which is close to Soviet borders.

Tokyo is clearly keeping an eye on Washington, which is seeking to draw the country more actively into the orbit of its aggressive aspirations in Asia. As the New York TIMES wrote recently, "in recent months high-ranking U.S. officials have secretly been putting pressure on the Japanese leadership to considerably build up the country's military potential" so that their ally will possess a modern navy and air force capable of conducting offensive combat operations. This could enable the United States, the newspaper points out, to release, if necessary, an additional grouping from among the American Armed Forces now stationed in the west Pacific and to use it for police functions in the Persian Gulf region, for example. The United States also insists that Japan substantially increase economic aid to South Korea and China so that they in turn "might spend more of their budgets on military preparations."

At the same time as apprehension is growing in neighboring Asian countries with regard to the revival of Japanese militarism, the United States is campaigning for a further increase in Japan's military spending. Japan's draft budget for fiscal 1981, which has been approved by the government, provides for the astronomic sum of 2.4 trillion yen to be allocated to military purposes--which is an increase of 7.6 percent over previous spending. But this is not enough for the Pentagon. Some time ago former U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown demanded an increase of at least 9.7 percent in Japan's military spending. The Japanese side hastened to assure Washington that Tokyo certainly did not intend to reduce the pace of militarization. As the KYODO agency reported, the Japanese Foreign Ministry has drawn up "elucidations on defense problems" which will be the basis of Prime Minister Z. Suzuki's talks in Washington in the first half of this year. They contain assurances that Japan will continue to strengthen its military might and cooperation with the Pentagon.

It is impossible not to notice that such a dangerous course is being pursued against the background of the anti-Soviet campaign mounted by certain influential circles in the country and the making of unfounded territorial claims on the Soviet Union. All this in no way squares with the assurances of Tokyo's determination to "contribute" to the cause of peace and the stabilization of the international situation--about which the Japanese premier had a lot to say in the Diet and for which Japan's progressive and peace-loving forces call.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT INCITING ANTI-SOVIETISM

OW030837 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Japanese Government agencies are inciting anti-Soviet sentiments in connection with events scheduled for the so-called Northern Territories Day on 7 February. In this connection, Moscow radio's Tokyo correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov filed the following report:

ASAHI SHIMBUN, citing a Foreign Ministry source, has reported that the Foreign Ministry regards the observance of the Northern Territories Day as a step toward a national consensus on the return of the northern territories and wants to make it an important leverage in future diplomatic negotiations with the Soviet Union.

However, the Japanese Foreign Ministry is only trying to add a semblance of reality to its hope by claiming that a national consensus has been reached because its hope has not been substantiated by the people's will. The Foreign Ministry source made those remarks to get as many disoriented people as possible to participate in the Northern Territories Day activities.

The mention of an important leverage in diplomatic negotiations with the Soviet Union makes one think that the Japanese Foreign Ministry intends to negotiate with the Soviet Union in language suggesting an ultimatum, using the government-agitated anti-Soviet movement as leverage. In this connection the following can be said: First, a dialogue on a territorial issue which does not exist is utterly absurd; and second, it is impossible to talk to the Soviet Union in language suggesting an ultimatum.

Director General Nakayama of the prime minister's office has said that the campaign for the return of the northern islands is not an anti-Soviet campaign and the observance of Northern Territories Day on 7 February is aimed at promoting a peaceful settlement of the territorial issue. If we take his words literally, he implies that it is possible to rule the territory of another country by peaceful means. Nakayama believes that people will gather under the so-called banner of peace, which is an anti-Soviet campaign, without noticing this serious contradiction.

ASAHI SHIMBUN has clearly given the background to the activities desperately being carried out by the government. According to the paper there is no progress at all towards the return of the northern territories and opinion on the territorial issue is clearly divided. The government, which is preparing for the Northern Territories Day activities, wants to stir up waves of anti-Soviet feeling among the people.

This has been a report filed by Moscow radio's Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov in connection with the Japanese Government's preparations for the observance of the Northern Territories Day.

INDOCHINA FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN VIETNAM

Meeting Opens

LD021523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Accords With Peoples' Interests"]

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City, 27 Jan--A conference of the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean foreign ministers has opened here. Under an agreement among the three countries' governments, such meetings have been held regularly since January 1980. Taking part in the conference are SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, Lao People's Democratic Republic Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut and People's Republic of Kampuchea Foreign Minister Hun Sen.

In his speech at the conference opening ceremony Nguyen Co Thach noted that history has proved the need for close cohesion among the Indocninese states. The development of friendship and solidarity among them accords with the vital interests of the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples and helps to develop the revolution in each of the countries. It is no accident that imperialism and Chinese hegemonism are continuing their attempts to undermine the unity of and split the Indochinese countries, he declared. Beijing sees our friendship as the main obstacle to the implementation of its expansionist schemes in Southeast Asia.

The consolidation of cohesion among the fraternal peoples and the development of cooperation among them are constantly an object of attention from our countries' governments. It can be noted with satisfaction that the period since the July ministers' meeting in Vientiane, capital of Laos, has been marked by the further strengthening of fraternal ties and solidarity and by the development of cooperation among the three states. The peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea see the inviolability of our friendship and the mighty support that the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries give us as the reliable guarantee of future victories on the road of building a socialist society and safeguarding their countries' security and national sovereignty.

Treaties Proposed

LD031215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 81 p 5

[Mikhail Domogatskikh "Commentator's Column": "A Constructive Approach"]

[Text] Hanoi--A conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea has been held in Ho Chi Minh City. Its participants discussed the situation in the countries of Indochina, international problems of mutual interests and also measures on strengthening solidarity and cooperation among the countries of the Indochina Peninsula.

The Vietnamese people's historic victory in the struggle to liberate and unite their country, the successful implementation of the Laotian revolution and the overthrow of the criminal Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea have all created a favorable atmosphere on the Indochina Peninsula. The three countries' peoples have received the opportunity to build a new life and to heal the difficult wounds suffered in many years of war. But this path of the Indochina states' development is not part of the calculations of imperialist reaction and the Beijing hegemonists in collusion with it.

A tense situation is being maintained in Southeast Asia through the fault of these forces. Beijing is conducting subversive activity against the three countries of Indochina, resorting to armed provocations and the constant threat of war against the SRV and the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and, at the same time, arming the Pol Pot remnants so as to prevent the revival of peaceful life in Kampuchea.

Under these conditions the policy of peace, friendship and cooperation pursued by the SRV, the LPDR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea is playing an increasingly important role and serves stability in Southeast Asia. The conference stressed that equitable dialogue is the only means of settling all of this region's problems. It can lead to a settlement of existing differences and open the way to Southeast Asia's transformation into a region of peace and good neighborliness. With this aim the foreign ministers proposed holding a regional conference with the participation of the Indochinese states and the ASEAN countries. The signing of an appropriate treaty between these countries, the conference communique says, would be of tremendous significance for the normalization of the situation in this region.

The Indochinese countries submitted another proposal of great significance. They declared their readiness to sign bilateral treaties on peaceful coexistence with China on the basis of the principles which have become part of the practice of international relations.

The constructive policy of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea shows the profound interest of these countries' peoples and governments in peace, friendship and cooperation with all states. It meets the interests of peace and security in Southeast Asia.

Appeal to ASEAN

LD031539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Important Step"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 31 Jan--The conference of foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and People's Kampuchea was an important new step on the way to strengthening solidarity and developing comprehensive cooperation among the three countries of Indochina, Hun Sen, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, declared in an interview with SPK. He urged the ASEAN countries to accept the proposals made at the conference aimed at restoring peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

PZPR PRECONGRESS COMMISSION SESSION REPORTED

LD031212 MOscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Feb, TASS--The meeting of the commission on preparations for the 9th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party has been held here under the chairmanship of First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Stanislaw Kania. The participants in the meeting dicussed the theses of the guidelines of the congress.

A report at the meeting was made by member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Stefan Olszowski. He said: The consistent striving of the Polish United Workers' Party, the fraternal allied parties, all constructive forces of the People's Unity Front for stabilizing the life in Poland, overcoming the difficulties, creating conditions for extricating the country, particularly the economy, out of a long crisis encounters numerous obstancles, arising as a result of the existing tendencies and actions dangerous to public order, chaos and disorder heralds arrange political and just prestigious strikes, abuse them under various pretexes, complicating the social climate and economic situation, causing losses which make more difficult satisfaction of the requirements of the population.

Contrary to the calculations of those forces wich have made stake on further deepening of chaos and disorder and which for the known reasons seek deterioration of the internal situation, our party consistently carries out the course of agreements and negotiations considering them to be a correct method in solution of disputable issues, determining positive decisions in the interests of the country. This course firmly defends the integrity of the socialist state, its institutions, the constitution and the stand of the party of the working class.

Ever broader circles of society, Stefan Olszowski stressed, realize the existing danger. It is to them that we address, proposing concrete solutions that should be jointly put into life in a well-organized way. This will require struggle against those who carry chaos and disorder. This calls for heightened political activity of our party which is responsible for the success of the course projected at the 6th and 7th plenary meetings of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

The reporter characterised the draft theses of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party for the 9th congress of the party. The theses, he said, take into account the numerous proposals of rank-and-file communists and primary party organizations. But among them there are such proposals which by no means can be accepted.

POLISH ARMY DAILY ANSWERS GERMAN REVANCHISTS

LD031244 Moscow TASS in English 1127 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Feb, TASS--The events of the past several months in Poland have served as a plea for a sharp increase in the activity of revenge-seeking circles in West Germany, the circles which up to now cannot agree to the results of the Second World War, the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes in an article headlined "The Revived Hopes of Bonn Revanchists".

The revanchists dream of a German Reich within the borders of 1937. Moreover, they are attempting to make a maximum of effort to realize their dreams. This in its turn strains the international situation and the political relations between Poland and the FRG.

A certain G. Hupka, the newspaper points out, in a revenge-seeking intoxication, runs into absurdity, stating: "We have one goal before us--free Silesia. To attain this goal is our main political task". Such talk is not the only example. An absolute majority of the leaders of the West German revanchists come out with impudent claims to Polish lands.

Unfortunately, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI points out, a considerable part of official organs of the press, radio and television of the FRG have yielded to the reactionary circles' provocations. A TV film about so-called "Martyrdom of the German People" during the Second World War which is being shown in West Germany now may serve as an example of that. It fully distorts the historical facts which are widely known to the world public.

The revenge-seekers in the FRG entertain an illusory hope that the events in Poland will upset the existing alignment of forces in the world and will deprive our country of the defence shield of the Warsaw Treaty. However, this will never occur. None will succeed in causing a quarrel between Poland and our brothers and neighbours. Our borders are sealed securely, the newspaper emphasizes in conclusion.

SOVIET, POLISH AGRICULTURE OFFICIALS MEET

LD301518 Warsaw PAP in English 1430 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Jan (PAP)--A delegation of the Polish Ministry of Agriculture, led by Deputy Minister Andrzej Kacala, has been staying in Moscow on January 25-30 at the invitation of the Soviet Ministry of Agriculture and the Soviet state committee for material and technological supply of farming.

The sides positively appraised the hitherto development of Polish-Soviet cooperation in farming and farming services. A protocol on scientific and technical cooperation in agriculture for 1981 has been signed between the Polish Ministry of Agriculture and the farming and forestry department of the Polish Academy of Sciences (?and) the Soviet Ministry of Agriculture and the Soviet Academy of Agricultural Sciences. Apart from that a cooperation agreement for 1981 has been signed between the Polish Ministry of Agriculture and the Soviet state committee for material and technological supply of farming.

SFRY'S JANZIC HOLDS TALKS WITH PONOMAREV, RUSAKOV

LD032256 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Janzic, executive secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidium, has been in the Soviet Union from 28 January to 3 February at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. He had meetings with Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Questions of the further development of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation were discussed. There was an exchange of opinions on questions of the international communist and workers movement, as well as the national liberation struggle.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG TALKS

LD031338 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 Feb, TASS--A delegation of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the USSR today left here by air to attend the sixth session of the Soviet-Belgian-Luxembourg and the Belgian-Luxembourg-Soviet Committees for the Promotion of Trade. Headed by Vladimir Pletnev, the first vice chairman of the Presidium of the chamber, the Soviet delegation includes representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the USSR, the Bank for Foreign Trade of the USSR and a number of foreign-trading organizations.

The members of the Soviet delegation will meet with business men in Brussels, Antwerp and Luxembourg, where they will survey the prospects of development of the economy and foreign-economic contacts of the Soviet Union in 1981-1985 and in the period until 1990.

A programme for joint activity of the Soviet-Belgian-Luxembourg and Belgian-Luxembourg-Soviet Committees for the promotion of trade in 1981-1982, envisaging activization of bilateral business contacts, is to be adopted at the session of the committees.

Last year, the TASS correspondent learned at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the USSR, economic contacts of the Soviet Union with Belgium and Luxembourg developed fruitfully. According to preliminary data, the volume of reciprocal trade between them in 1980 was about 1,000 million roubles, which is 18 percent above the figure for 1979.

The USSR supplies Belgium and Luxembourg with oil products, sawn timber, ores, machinery and equipment, optical articles and foodstuffs, and imports equipment for the chemical and wood-working industries and also for the production of fertilizers and various types of rolled metal.

The business contacts of Soviet foreign-trading organizations with Belgian and Luxembourg companies continue developing this year, too. The delivery of various equipment to the Soviet Union, including corrosion-resisting boilers, heat-exchangers, mobile air compressors and industrial fittings, is now under discussion with Belgian firms belonging to the Fabrimetal Metal-Working Association. The question of the delivery of Soviet natural gas to Belgium on compensation terms is also under consideration.

FRENCH DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW FOR TALKS

LD031119 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Guests From France"]

[Text] A delegation from the French National Assembly's Finances, Economy and Planning Commission headed by (L. Neyvirt), member of the commission and deputy chairman of the Franco-Soviet friendship group, was in Moscow 26 through 29 January.

The guests had a talk at the USSR Supreme Soviet in which A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of the Union, A.M. Kalashnikov, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of the Union Budget and Planning Commission, and representatives of the AUCCTU, the USSR Ministry of Finance and the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems took part.

The delegation also had meetings and talks at the USSR Gosplan, the State Committee for Science and Technology and the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

The French parliamentarians familiarized themselves with the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the prospects for the Soviet Union's economic and social development and its scientific and technological achievements.

There was also a discussion of several questions of bilateral relations, particularly trade and scientific and technical cooperation.

MALTA, USSR SIGN MARITIME AGREEMENT IN VALLETTA

LD010310 Valletta Radio Mediterran in English 0700 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Malta and the Soviet Union have signed a maritime agreement. The minister for development, Mr Wistin Abela, signed for Malta while the merchant marine minister, Timofey Guzhenko, signed for the Soviet Union. The maritime agreement also covers a bunkering agreement reached in Moscow last week between the national shipping line, Sea Malta, and its Russian counterpart, V/O Sovfrakht.

The Malta minister said that this agreement is the first step toward greater prospects for development of relations between the two countries.

After the signing of the agreement the Russian delegation has been having talks with the prime minister, Dom Mintoff.

In a statement to Parliament, the minister of development gave details of the agreement. Under the maritime agreement both governments will afford each other's merchant ships the same treatment they give to their own ships as regards the facilities as to loading and unloading of merchandise and passengers. The agreement excludes all ships used for military purposes and ships exercising some kind of public authority and also fishing vessels.

Malta and the Soviet Union have also agreed to cooperate in the use of their ships for commercial shipping between the two countries and also with third parties when it would be in the interests of both countries. Mr Abela also made a statement giving details of the bunkering agreement reached between Sea Malta and Sovfrakht. He said that the negotiations held in the Soviet Union by a Maltese delegation led to the storage in Malta of fuel oil and diesel, to be provided by Sovfrakht, to be given as bunkerage for Soviet merchant vessels and other merchant vessels under contract with them. The agreement is for 1 year and is renewable from year to year.

COMMENTARY VIEWS RODGERS' UPCOMING VISIT TO GREECE

LD031352 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1900 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Andrey Kuzmin commentary]

[Text] The American general, Rodgers, Supreme Commander Allied Armed Forces of NATO in Europe, will shortly pay a visit to Athens. The schedule of his visit according to press reports includes meetings and talks with Greek officials, politicians and members of the military.

One can draw the conclusion from this, our commentator Andrey Kuzmin writes, that the aims of this visit by the NATO supreme commander coincide with the old aims of the NATO toward Greece, which are very well known to the Greeks:

The North Atlantic generals and first and foremost the Pentagon intend not only to preserve, but to strengthen their military presence in Greece. The country's return to NATO's military wing has opened the way for drawing Athens into such dangerous plans of this militarist bloc as the deployment of new, American medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe, new stockpiling of heavy armaments and a widening of NATO's zone of responsibility further than the previous borders of the North Atlantic alliance.

All these plans lead to the undermining of the foundations of detente on the European Continent and to a return to the cold war times.

The Greek Government, (?if one goes) by the public statements of its spokesmen, is in favor of continuing the process of detente and of developing peaceful good-neighborly relations with all countries. However, its participation in the militarist preparations of NATO makes one question the sincerity of such staements and clashes with the policy of good-neighborly relations it has declared. In fact, NATO is pushing Athens even further along the path of the arms race, drawing Greece increasingly into the war preparations of the bloc.

It is from precisely this angle that we should be looking at the coming visit of Rodgers to Athens. The NATO supreme commander is going to Greece at exactly the time when talks are taking place there on the signing of a new American-Greek military agreement whose role is to strengthen the position of the American war bases and other military installations on Greek territory and at the same time as the American Congress is considering plans for military aid worth hundreds of millions of dollars to Greece. Perhaps it is in fact these dollars that the American general would use in his talks with the Greek representatives in exchange for fresh concessions toward the NATO militarists to the detriment of the real national interests of the country and in furtherance of the eternal preservation of the American military presence in the ancient land of Greece. Is it really possible to assess in dollars, even in hundreds of millions of dollars, Greece's peace and security? I think it would be equally difficult to convince the ordinary Greek about the necessity of maintaining the famous Atlantic solidarity, which is being increasingly trumpeted by NATO. Washington and NATO understand that such solidarity means the readiness of their allies in the bloc, including Greece, to support--no matter how absurd--any actions of the American-NATO military establishment in various parts of the world.

There is no reason whatever to doubt that the visit of Rodgers is precisely connected with these machinations of the United States and NATO. However, these demands of the NATO military establishment, whose spokesman General Rodgers is going to Greece, are capable of further removing Athens from the path of developing friendly relations with the neighboring countries, a path which leads to the consolidation of peace and security in the eastern Mediterranean and in Europe in general, our commentator Andrey Kuzmin concludes.

NATO BROCHURE DISTRIBUTION IN BERLIN PROTESTED

LD311600 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2235 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 31 Jan (TASS)--Here is a full text of a rejoinder by Stanislav Zyubanov, "NATO 'Fruits'," published in PRAVDA today: West Berlin, (PRAVDA's correspondent) the organizers of the international exhibition of agricultural products, which is taking place here under the title "Green Week," and in which the Common Market countries are mainly taking part, are regaling visitors with truly poisonous "fruits." On one of the information stands of the FRG free brochures are being handed out...about the Bundeswehr and a NATO advertising brochure.

"As is known, the dissemination of such information is a direct violation of the demilitarized status of West Berlin, a city which has no connection with either the Bundeswehr or NATO. This is the legal side of the matter. But there are moral aspects to the illegal militaristic advertising at an agricultural exhibition. For example, on one of the first pages of the brochure on the "peaceful mission" of NATO, it is written in black and white that the "Soviet Union since 1945 has continued its expansionist policy, which it started during World War II...."

"The NATO propagandists thus have it that it was not Hitler's Germany which attacked the Soviet Union, but nearly the opposite, as it were. As if there were no bloody battles on the Volga and near Moscow, as if millions of lives of Soviet people were not laid down in the name of the liberation of Europe from the Fascist black death.

"In their efforts to camouflage the aggressive character of the North Atlantic pact, the NATO scribes have resorted in this case to a monstrous blasphemy. It is not surprising that the greater part of the brochures being handed out were thrown into the dustbin on the spot by visitors."

U.S. ACQUISITION OF SWEDISH MAPS DRAWS PROTEST

LD031335 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Ryzhnikov dispatch: "Maps for the Pentagon"]

[Text] Stockholm--The Swedish newspaper ARBETARTIDNENGEN-NY DAG has reported facts which have alarmed the Swedish public. The point is that the state Topographical Board in the city of Gavle has for a year been supplying the United States with detailed topographical relief maps of the terrain of Sweden's northern areas.

The question naturally arises: Why did the Americans suddenly need maps of Sweden? Much became clear after it became known that U.S. military specialists had displayed great interest in these maps. Answering journalists' questins, B.G. Hagelbaeck, director of the Topographical Borad in Galve, was obliged to admit that maps had indeed been handed over to the U.S. Embassy in Stockholm and had been transferred from there to a military department called the Defense Mapping Agency in Washington. Hagelbaeck stressed that the Swedish defense staff had been informed of the handover of Swedish topographical maps to the United States.

J. Thunberger, a spokesman for the Swedish defense staff, reported that he did not know for what purpose the United States was acquiring Swedish topographical maps. However, according to the newspaper report, the information on these maps is of interest to the military and could be used in programing flights over Swedish territory by U.S. cruise missiles which the Pentagon strategists plan to deploy in the West European countries. Consequently, this NATO decision, the newspapers note, not only signifies an intensification of the fueling of the arms race but also the inclusion of the Scandinavian countries, including neutral Sweden, in the sphere of a possible nuclear conflict.

All this has given rise to justified alarm among the Swedish public. "On what grounds is a Swedish Government institution supplying information to the U.S. military authorities?" Was the question which L. Werner, a left-Communist Party Riksdag deputy and the party's chairman, put to the Swedish foreign minister.

The communist deputy demanded that the government resolutely oppose the plans of the U.S. and NATO military.

LEBEDEVA: U.S. 'THREATS' AGAINST IRAN CONTINUE

GF031948 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Text] Dear friends, you and I live in a time in which respect for the right to self-government by nations and countries is of international importance and is clear on its own. There are politicians who show disrespect for this right in both words and actions. The opinions expressed by U.S. authorities in a press conference some time ago attest to this fact. For example, in discussing U.S.-Iranian relations, President Reagan said there is no stable government in Iran and there is no government that would make it possible to hold discussions. Reagan said a government must be formed in Iran that can operate as the real government of the country.

You should agree that such opinions clearly show that the U.S. authorities have no respect for the present Iranian regime and Washington is unwilling to consider the political realities in your country. At the same time, it is the right of the Iranian nation to choose its social system and to scrutinize the actions of the government of its own country. The Iranian nation earned this right through the heroic revolution that toppled the dictatorial monarchy--the regime that was ruling with the aid of American bayonets and was serving American interests. Therefore, the U.S. President's comments concerning the necessity of changing the present Iranian Government cannot be interpreted as anything but intervention in Iranian affairs and an attempt to direct the policies of the country toward those favored by the White House.

U.S. Secretary of State Haig has called the Iranian Government a government of terrorists and has again stressed that Iran will be punished and that retributions will be taken against it. Can there be a clearer act of disrespect toward Iran, the nation that carried out a revolution against monarchy and imperialism? Is there a clearer way to show loyalty toward the old colonialist foreign policy tactics? By showing disrespect toward the Iranian right to sovereignty, Washington has also shown disrespect for international conventions.

It is sufficient to say that in the United States the matter of whether or not the hostages accord should be honored is under serious discussion. These guarantees were accepted in an accord reached through the mediation efforts of Algeria, and it seems very strange that the matter of complying with guarantees that have been signed by the U.S. President is under consideration. Many U.S. authorities oppose returning part of the Iranian assets frozen in U.S. banks. As the French newspaper LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE wrote some time ago, the Iranian money and the interest it has accumulated to date have been used by U.S. bankers such as the Morgans and Rockefellers in their money game and has been helping the United States fight inflation.

It is also clear that the United States is willing to continue the military threats against Iran and is preparing for military intervention against your country. Following the signing of the accord between the United States and Iran, none of the ships in the large U.S. naval force in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean region left this area. None of the U.S. military bases situated near Iranian borders have been vacated. On the contrary, the number of bases continues to increase. These bases are being armed with the most deadly weapons, including nuclear weapons. The U.S. military maneuvers are taking place with the participation of local reactionary regimes. During these maneuvers the military units are training for military operations against the Islamic Republic of Iran. This is endangering the security and sovereignty of Iran. Following this, what can the United States expect from Iran? What sort of behavior can they expect from the Iranian nation?

Dear friends, I thank you for your attention to my comments until we see each other next time.

NO CHANGE IN IRANIAN, IRAQI CONFLICT POSITIONS

LD022124 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Feb, TASS--The recent days have not introduced any changes in the positions of the sides in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. Iranian troops have obtained an insignificant success in the area of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab where they were able to move forward to a distance of 10 to 12 km.

In Khuzestan, Iraqi Armed Forces launched an offensive as a result of which they have, reportedly, taken over the town of Hoveyzeh and are now fighting for Susangerd.

At other sections of the front hostilities of local significance are in progress, characterised by exchanges of artillery shelling, army aircraft raids and actions of reconnaissance groups. As is reported, Iraqi aircraft struck at the Iranian islands of Khark, Qeys and Lavan as well as ports Bushehr and Lengeh. It is assumed that these activities pursue the aim of interdicting exports of Iranian oil from the Persian Gulf.

PONOMAREV DENIES SOVIET-TYPE TANKS GIVEN TO IRAQ

LD031854 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1527 GMT 3 Feb 81

["Malicious Tricks of a London Newspaper"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Feb (TASS)--TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev writes:

In a small Australian town in the state of Victoria the local radio station suddenly interrupted its broadcasts recently and in a special edition of the news offered listeners a sensation: Aliens have landed in the town's park! The police immediately surrounded the given area and urgently requested reinforcements. In reality all this turned out to be just a trick by a local company advertising another fantasy film from the "War of the Worlds" series.

London's THE FINANCIAL TIMES also resorted to a trick today--not an inoffensive trick, but an extremely malicious one. The paper asserts that over the past 2 weeks "about 100 Soviet-type" T-54 and T-55 tanks have been transferred to Iraq from... the GDR and Poland, where they "were previously deployed."

Having amazed its readers with such a startling sensation, the paper produces equally sensational details. It turns out that in order to "escape detection" by British and U.S. intelligence, these tanks rumbled along for almost 1,000 miles to Iraq under their own steam along roads through Saudi Arabia!!!

One is simply aghast to read such a cock and bull story in the pages of THE FINANCIAL TIMES, a paper which claims respectability. Naturally the question arises: What are such inventions needed for? The secret is obviously that, according to the same British press, Whitehall is at present engaged in a "review" of Britain's policy regarding arms supplies to the Near East. This concerns resuming these supplies to a region where the Iran-Iraq conflict is continuing, where the situation is already heated to the maximum. Resorting to tricks typical of advertising businessmen, and not very high class ones at that, THE FINANCIAL TIMES is evidently striving to cover up in this way the dangerous activities of Great Britain in the Near East.

USUBALIYEV GIVES REPORT TO KIRGIZ CP CONGRESS

LD300939 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 21 Jan 81 pp 2-8

["Report by Comrade T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee," delivered 20 January, on the opening day of the Kirgiz CP Congress in Frunze: "Kirgiz CP Central Committee Report to the 17th Kirgiz CP Congress"]

[Text] Comrades: The 17th Kirgiz CP Congress is meeting at a signficant time when our entire party and the entire Soviet people are preparing in an atmosphere of unprecedented political and labor enthusiasm for the 26th CPSU Congress. The congresses of Lenin's party have always been outstanding events in its revolutionary transforming activity and the people's life. Stressing their exceptional importance, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev pointed out that "each congress has opened up new horizons before our party and country. I am confident," Leonid Ilich said, "that the upcoming congress, which is called upon to determine the strategy and tactics of struggle in the coming stage of communist building, will also be like that."

In the past 5 years all the activity of the party and the Soviet people has been determined by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the Central Committee plenums and by the keynote speeches by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Special significance was assumed by the 1980 June plenum, which took the decision to convene the scheduled 26th CPSU Congress and pointed to the tasks involved in preparing for it, and by the October Central Committee plenums, at which a precise and clear, scientifically substantiated program was put forward for our continued headway during the new stage of communist building.

The period was also marked by the truly worldwide historic event that was the adoption of the new USSR Constitution--the first constitution of a developed socialist society--and the constitutions of the USSR republics. With tremendous inspiration and great political and labor enthusiasm the Soviet people celebrated the 60th anniversary of Great October and the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth. Soviet people greeted the 35th anniversary of the victory over fascism in the Great Patriotic War. The further that heroic epic recedes into history, the more sweeping and powerful becomes the perception of the greatness of the exploit accomplished by the Soviet Union's people.

Each of these events played a tremendous role in the country's sociopolitical life and imparted powerful new impetus to the development of the Soviet people's labor and sociopolitical activeness in their creative activity. During the 10th 5-Year Plan the correctness and wisdom of the party economic strategy eleaborated by the 24th and 25th congresses have once again been cogently borne out. These were years of titanic organizational and ideological education work by the Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to successfully implement our party's general course.

The 5-Year Plan that has just ended will go down in our country's history as an important stage in Soviet society's advance toward communism. "A major new step in developing the whole national economy and resolving great and important social tasks has been taken," Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) plenum.

Today, we, the communists of Soviet Kirgizia, note with special pride and boundless gratitude that our great Leninist party and the multinational Soviet people under the wise, perspicacious leadership of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, are traveling the correct Leninist road. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that outstanding continuer of the cause of Lenin and Great October, fervent figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and the international communist movement, and tireless fighter for peace, has made a tremendous personal contribution to strengthening our motherland's economic and defense might and increasing Soviet people's well-being. His role in developing the Marxist-Leninist science--a powerful weapon for the revolutionary transformation of the world and for communist creative work--is invaluable. Thanks to Leonid Ilich's tremendous theoretical and practical activity the friendship and fraternity among the peoples of the land of the Soviets are stronger than ever. Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's extremely rich knowledge and great experience of life, his Leninist simplicity and modesty, his inexhaustible creative energy and optimism and his realistic approach to solving the extremely complex problems of party and state building and international life are an inspiring example to us all of selfless service to the party and the people and to the motherland. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Comrades: In the past few years the Soviet Union's prestige and role in the international arena have risen still higher. Implementing the peace program elaborated by the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, have been steadily pursuing the line of preserving international detente and of mutually advantageous cooperation with all countries in the economic, scientific, cultural and other spheres. This is the fourth decade that mankind has been spared world war, and this extremely great gain is to a tremendous extent connected with the role of the Soviet state and our Leninist party and with the name and tireless activity of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. (prolonged applause) The Soviet Union's clear and honest foreign policy enjoys wholehearted support from Soviet people. It is approved by all the world's honest people and all who value peace and the future of mankind.

With all their heart Soviet Kirgizia's Communists and all its working people warmly and unanimously approve and support the Communist Party's domestic and foreign policy and the fruitful activity of the Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and are vividly demonstrating through selfless shock labor their boundless dedication to the great ideals of communism. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Comrades: All the Soviet people's achievements display over and over again the strength of the party's scientific foresight and its realistic policy and its ability to channel the masses' energy into resolving the tasks of communist creative work. The Marxist-Leninist party's leading role is an objective law of social development along the whole road to communism. The period of developed socialism is characterized by a further increase in the Communist Party's role and significance as Soviet society's leading and directing force. Noting the profound changes that have taken place in our country during the building of a developed socialist society, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stressed: "All these processes in the country's life have been and are being led by the Communist Party--our society's directing, organizing and mobilizing force from the time of October to the present day. The tasks the party is having to resolve have now become still more complex and multifaceted. Its role has become still more crucial and the scale of its directing influence on the country's entire domestic life and its foreign policy has increased."

Our class adversaries and the ideologists of anticommunism would very much like to weaken the party's role in Soviet society's life, undermine the socialist system and extinguish Soviet people's belief in the triumph of communism. But the striving of bourgeois ideologists are to no avail. They are reminiscent of a man trying to shut out the sun with the palm of his hand, if such a man could be found. No one will ever succeed in undermining the Soviet people's unshakable faith in their proven vanguard and wise leader. (prolonged applause)

Our party's strength is that it is guided in all its multifaceted activity by the great revolutionary teaching--Marxism-Leninism; the party's strength is that its ranks are welded together by monolithic unity, its link with the people is indissoluble, it has a boundless belief in the people's inexhaustible creative strength and it enjoys the great trust of all the people. The party's prestige and the people's trust in it are growing because the party sees the supreme meaning of its activity as being to serve the people's interests and to show deep concern for their good and their spiritual and cultural blossoming. The party not only sets high aims and tasks in the name of the people's good but also ensures their successful practical implementation.

The increase in the party's role under the conditions of developed socialism means a heightening of the combat capability of all its ranks, of party organizations, and conscious and active participation by all communists in formulating and implementing party policy and in the struggle to fulfill our country's economic and social development plans.

It is precisely from the standpoint of these high demands that our congress must consider the activity of the republic party organization and its leading organs. The Kirgiz CP--a militant detachment of the CPSU--has arrived at its scheduled 17th congress ideologically developed, organizationally strengthened and rallied more closely than ever around our party's Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. (prolonged applause) The republic party organization has implemented and continues to implement all its work under the direct leadership and with the constant practical assistance of the CPSU Central Committee, for the republic's communists and all its working people the decisions of the 25th congress and the plenums, the CPSU Central Committee resolutions and the directions and recommendations of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have always been a precise reference point in practical work.

Comrades: As you know, in September 1976 the CPSU Central Committee adopted a resolution "On the work of Kirgizia's party organizations to admit to the party and educate candidate members of the CPSU." The more than 4 years since then have been an important stage in the Kirgiz CP's life. And now that we have carried out much work to fulfill the resolution and we can see its results, its invaluable fruitful role is especially clear not only in the further organizational and political strengthening of the republic party organization's ranks but also in all Soviet Kirgizia's life and in boosting its economy and culture. The CPSU Central committee resolution, which was a document of partywide significance, has a tremendous influence on increasing primary party organizations' militancy, strengthening and qualitative composition of the republic's Communist Party and developing communists' creative initiative and vanguard role in the working people's struggle to fulfill the 10th 5-Year-Plan targets and the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU congress.

An unforgettable event in the republic's life was the award to Soviet Kirgizia's capital--the city of Frunze--of the Order of the Labor Red Banner, which was conferred on it for its working people's services in the revolutionary movement. Their contribution to the struggle against the German fascist invaders during the Great Patriotic War, the successes achieved in economic and cultural building, and in connection with the centenary of the city's foundation.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's warm and cordial greetings on the republic's successful fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan targets for the sale to the state of the most important types of agricultural produce are inscribed in golden letters in the annals of the heroic achievements of Kirgizia's working people. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's greetings lent us new creative strength and energy in work in the name of our motherland's continued prosperity. (prolonged applause)

Kirgizia's achievements in developing the economy, culture and science and improving the working people's living standards are the result of the constant concern and attention of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government regarding our republic and are generous fruits of the party's Leninist nationalities policy and the Soviet peoples' friendship and fraternity.

It is only as part of the fraternal family of Soviet peoples that the Kirgiz people have been able to emerge onto the broad and bright road of socialist, community creative work. The assistance that all our country's peoples and above all the great Russian people have given us and are continuing to give us is invaluable. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

The sacred friendship among the Soviet peoples is the cornerstone of the wonderful present and still more beautiful future of Soviet Kirgizia, as of the other fraternal republics. And we will constantly strengthen this great friendship and the indissoluble unity and cohesion among the Soviet peoples. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Comrades: Our country has confidently embarked on the 11th 5-Year Plan and has a mighty economic, scientific and technical potential. The CPSU Central Committee draft of the basic guidelines for the USSR's economic and social development in the coming decade provides a detailed program for the new stage in creating the material and technical base of communism, developing social relations and shaping the new man. This most important party document orients us toward making the fullest use of mature socialism's potential and advantages and considerably increasing its material and spiritual wealth and its production and scientific and technical potential.

The 11th 5-Year Plan is a crucial stage on this road. Its main task, as the draft says, "is to ensure the further growth of Soviet people's well-being on the basis of stable, onward development of the national economy, faster scientific and technical progress and the switching of the economy to the intensive road of development, the more rational use of the country's production potential, the saving of all types of resources in every possible way and improved work quality."

The party believes that one of the most important tasks is to persistently increase social production efficiency through comprehensive intensification and to improve economic management at all levels of the economy. It is this that constitutes the linchpin of the party's economic strategy at the present stage.

During the new 5-year plan, as before, the country's main efforts and resources are being channeled into peaceful creative work and into boosting the Soviet people's well-being. The party is centering its attention on implementing a food program based on the further development of agriculture and the whole agroindustrial complex. Consumer goods production will develop at a faster rate. The scale of housing construction is remaining at a high level.

The economic foundation of the Leninist friendship and fraternity among the Soviet peoples will be still further consolidated over the coming years. Within the framework of the unified national economic complex, an increase in the efficiency of the territorial division of labor and an increased contribution by each union republic to the resolution of statewide tasks are being ensured.

Comrades:

In the last 5-year plan Soviet Kirgizia achieved tremendous successes in economic and social development and in improving the working people's living standards. But new and still broader prospects for the growth of the economy, science and culture and the people's well-being are opening up before the republic, and this has been fully reflected in the draft main guidelines.

The party's majestic plans to ensure the further blossoming and strengthening of our socialist homeland's might fill our hearts with a sense of tremendous pride and inexpressible joy.

Allow me on behalf of the republic's communists and all its working people to express over and over again to the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally boundless gratitude and the most sincere thanks for their constant concern for Kirgizia's blossoming within the united fraternal family of the Soviet peoples. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Comrade delegates: Allow me to report to the 17th Kirgiz CP Congress on the Central Committee's activity during the period under review and the republic party organization's tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period through 1990."

To Persistently Raise Production Efficiency and the Level of Management in all Components of the Economy

Fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the subsequent plenums of the party's Central Committee and comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and recommendations, during the period under review the Kirgiz CP Central Committee directed the efforts of party organizations and of all working people toward increasingly building up the republic's economic, scientific and technical potential and boosting production efficiency and work quality, and on this basis ensuring the fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan targets and achieving the further enhancement of the people's well-being.

To that end fundamental questions of party leadership of economic development were constantly at the center of the Central Committee's attention. In resolving these tasks the Central Committee relied on party committees and primary party organizations and sought to enhance in every possible way the role and responsibility of Soviet and economic organs.

As is known, the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan were not easy years in terms of weather and climate conditions. We experienced serious difficulties-drought and lack of water, and frequent earthquakes which did considerable damage to the national economy. With the constant support of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally and relying on the fraternal republics' assistance, by dint of selfless labor and a high degree of organization the working people of Kirgizstan overcame these difficulties, completed the 10th 5-Year Plan on the whole with good results and ensured considerable growth in industrial and agricultural production.

During the 5 years fixed capital worth more than R4 billion was commissioned, and by the end of 1980 its value stood at R13.5 billion. Science, culture and the people's well-being rose to a new level. The nationwide socialist competition played a tremendous creative role in the successful completion of the 5-year plan. Almost 1,000 labor collectives and more than 700,000 workers in industry, transportation, communication, construction and other sectors set themselves high targets. More than 150,000 of them fulfilled their personal plans for the 10th 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule, and many completed the 5-year plan in 3-4 years. The collectives of more than 100 industrial enterprises fulfilled their 5-year targets ahead of schedule.

Agricultural workers worked hard in the fields and on livestock and made a weighty contribution to providing the population with essential food stuffs and industry with raw materials.

Construction workers worked selflessly. They erected new enterprises, schools, socio-cultural establishments and apartment blocks.

Workers in transportation and communication, education and public health, finance and trade and the services sphere, and scientific and cultural figures took an active part in the creative life of Kirgizia.

These days rayons and cities, plants and factories, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and foremost production workers are addressing thousands of reports on the successful fulfillment of their adopted pledges to the 26th CPSU Congress and the 17th Kirgiz CP Congress.

Allow me, comrade delegates, on behalf of our congress warmly to congratulate foremost production workers and innovators, workers, kolkhoz members, the intelligentsia and all working people of the Kirgiz SSR on their splendid labor successes, to express to them profound gratitude for their selfless, heroic labor and to wish them great new achievements for the good of our motherland! (prolonged applause)

Development of Industry, Transportation and Communication

Comrades: In the last 5-year period the republic's industry developed at a steady pace. During the 5 years industrial output worth R19.2 billion was produced, or R4.7 billion more than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. Industrial output worth more than R220 million was sold over and above the annual plans. There was a fivefold increase in the production of output with the state seal of quality.

The total volume of industrial output increased 27 percent over these years, including 100 percent in the electronic industry, 70 percent in nonferrous metallurgy and 100 percent in instrument making. Much work was done to develop the fuel and energy industry, to prospect for new deposits of minerals and to construct new hydroelectric power stations and power transmission lines.

The Toktogulskaya GES reached its planned capacity. Since commissioning, its units have generated 9 billion kilowatt-hours of cheap electricity, or saved the national economy more than 2 million tons of fuel oil, which is brought into the Central Asian economic region chiefly from Siberia and the Urals. During this time more than 50 billion cubic meters of water passed systematically through the Toktogulskiy hydroengineering complex to meet the needs of irrigation. The creation of the Toktogulskiy Reservoir has resolved virtually completely the problem of supplying water to the irrigated lands of the Ferganskaya Valley and the Syr-Darya River Basin as a whole.

The light, food, meat and dairy and other sectors of industry underwent further development.

	1971-1975	1976-1980	1976-1980 as percentage of 1971-1975
Electricity--million kilowatt-hours	20,957	33,307	159
Trucks--thousands	81.7	102.1	125.0
Pickup Balers--thousands	115.5	150.6	130.4
Centrifugal Pumps--thousands	136.3	178.3	130.8
A.C. electric motors with a rating between 0.25 and 100 kilowatts--thousands	905.8	2,030.5	224.2
Light bulbs--millions	1,342.5	1,718.9	128
Metalworking tools--million rubles	79.2	117.7	148.5
Knitted Underwear--million items	54.4	61.2	112.5
Leather footwear--million pairs	48.3	51.3	106.2
Hosiery articles--million pairs	43.8	64.5	147.3
Products of the sewn goods industry (at wholesale prices)--million rubles	707.9	945.2	133.5
Production of meat and meat products--thousand tons	487.0	499.3	102.5
Wholemilk products in milk equivalent--thousand tons	792.6	942.2	118.8
Animal oil—thousand tons	40.6	47.7	117.5
Flour from raw materials of state resources--thousand tons	1,545.8	1,988	128.6
Cultural-domestic and household goods--million rubles	621.1	690.6	111.2

In 1980 198,000 more AC electric motors were produced than in 1975, as were low-voltage electrical apparatus worth R3.3 million, 123 metal-cutting machine tools, R7 million worth of instruments, automation equipment and spare parts and 4,500 centrifugal pumps.

The Central Committee systematically monitored progress in the fulfillment of 5-year-plan targets by all sectors of the national economy, heard reports from ministries and departments, as well as from large enterprises, at bureau and secretariat meetings and adopted the necessary decisions on these questions. A persistent search was conducted for reserves to increase the republic's economic potential, and proposals on these questions were submitted to the USSR Gosplan and appropriate union ministries and departments for their consideration.

Comrades: The constant concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet state for the comprehensive development of all the republics' economies has ensured the creation in Soviet Kirgizia of a mighty economic, scientific and technical potential making it possible today to resolve the complex and qualitatively new major national economic tasks. Such a problem is the comprehensive utilization of the mineral, raw material, land, water and energy resources of Issyk-Kuskaya Oblast and the Chuyskaya Valley.

As is known, our proposals, jointly with the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, have received the support of the CPSU Central Committee and of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally. In accordance with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions the USSR Council of Ministers specially examined this proposal at a Presidium session and adopted a positive decision. It was reflected in the CPSU Central Committee draft main guidelines, which provides for the necessary planning and survey work to be done in the new 5-year plan for the comprehensive utilization of the natural riches of the said regions of the republic.

The creation of the Issyk-Kulskiy-Chuyskiy territorial production complex will make it possible to bring into the country's social production the very rich mineral, raw material, land, hydroelectric and water resources of northeast Kirgizia. Here a major new raw material base has been surveyed for the extraction of tin and tungsten, with the prospect of its considerable expansion, and construction of the Sary-Dzhaz mining and enriching combine has already begun. Deposits of other very valuable minerals have also been discovered. Work has begun on drawing up a scheme for the comprehensive use of the Sary-Dzhaz River's hydroelectric resources.

Comrades: With the growth in Kirgizia's economic potential the scale of its ties with other economic regions of the country is growing. These ties are increasingly improving and strengthening and act as blood vessels of the unified national economic organism, giving it life and further development.

Deeply aware of the exceptional importance of the timely and complete fulfillment of contractual obligations relating to deliveries of products, the collectives of many of the republic's industrial enterprises fulfill them with honor.

A new patriotic initiative--"All Deliveries to the Fraternal Republics on Time and with Excellent Quality"--came into being in our republic at the instigation of progressive collectives of enterprises in the city of Frunze. This is a concrete manifestation of the Soviet people's lofty international feeling. This initiative was supported in a PRAVDA editorial and at an AUCCTU plenum, and it is now enjoying wide development.

The republic has actively supported the Rostov workers' initiative "Work Without Laggards," the experience of the Yaroslavskaya Oblast party organization in increasing production volumes without increasing the number of workers, and many others.

The republic party organization, fulfilling the guidelines of the 25th congress and the decisions of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, devoted great attention to introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress into the national economy. A council to promote scientific and technical progress was set up under the Kirgiz CP Central Committee. The council drew up practical recommendations on the most important questions of the retooling of sectors of the national economy and comprehensive production mechanization and regularly checked progress in implementing the recommendations at enterprises.

There are now 1,900 mechanized and automated lines, more than 700 comprehensively mechanized and automated shops and sections and approximately 7,000 automated units and outfits operating in industry. Over the 5 years approximately 100 new models of machinery, equipment, apparatus and instruments were created, and production of more than 1,000 new types of industrial products was started up, particularly computers, machine tools with program control, complex physical instruments and much besides. Rationalizers and inventors made a weighty contribution to the development of scientific and technical progress. The use of their inventions and rationalization suggestions produced a saving of more than R270 million.

More than 5,000 people were hypothetically [uslovno] released every year as the result of cutting labor-intensive operations and assimilating new equipment in the republic's industry.

Party organizations and economic leaders began devoting more attention to raising output quality. The proportion of output deemed to be of the highest quality category in the total volume of industrial output now stands at more than 11 percent. A comprehensive system of product quality control has been introduced at 100 enterprises, and preparatory work for the introduction of this system has been performed at 260 enterprises.

The increase in the technical and cultural standard of the republic's industrial output is convincingly evidenced by the fact that approximately 50 types of products are delivered to socialist countries and many highly developed capitalist states. Pickup balers, metal-cutting machine tools, physical and medical instruments and cable products are in great demand abroad.

Party, Soviet and economic organs did certain work to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolution on further improving the economic machinery and improving planning. Work continued on the concentration and specialization of production and the creation of production associations. More than 30 percent of all industrial output is now produced in 35 associations. Financial autonomy has been consolidated at many enterprises, their technical certification has been carried out and more than 50 percent of workers employed in industry are embraced by the progressive team form of labor organization. Collectives of teams working to one schedule display a high degree of organization and discipline in their work. Extensive use is made of the doubling-up of trades in such teams--which makes it possible to fulfill targets with a smaller number of people.

Comrades: The successes achieved in the development of industry could have been weightier if the Central Committee, its sections, all party and Soviet organs, ministries, departments and labor collectives had eliminated shortcomings more decisively and made fuller use of reserves. Not all our sectors and enterprises reached the planned target or ensured the preplanned production volume growth rate.

Coal industry enterprises failed to cope with the 5-year-plan target. A considerable quantity of coal still has to be brought in from other economic regions. At the same time the "Kok-Yangak" and "Dzhergalan" mines and the "Sulyuktinskoye" mine administration, while having large commercial reserves, had a production shortfall of almost 1 million tons of coal over the 5 years.

New coal reserves are being prepared for working extremely slowly. The construction of the Tegenek mine has been delayed, for instance, and questions of opening up the lignite deposits of the Kavakskiy basin, above all the Kara-Kechinskiy deposit, and also of modernizing the existing Agulak pit, are hardly being resolved at all. In this connection the leaders of the Sredazugol association and the republic's Gosplan should be seriously reproached.

The CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally constantly devote great attention to the development of the fuel industry and the more rational utilization of thermal and electric power and fuel and lubricating materials, and they demand an intensified struggle against waste and extravagance in this matter.

Many enterprises, organizations, institutions, ministries and departments utilize energy resources economically. However, a considerable number of enterprises and organizations are still permitting a considerable overexpenditure, chiefly because of the defective condition of communications and thermal power equipment. Thus a considerable overexpenditure of fuel and energy was permitted by the collectives of the M.V. Frunze plant, the Torgmash plant, the Sulyuktinskiy mining administration and others.

As is known, the republic possesses very rich mineral and raw material resources. The 16th Kirgiz CP Congress set geologists the task of improving the efficiency of geological prospecting surveys and stepping up prospecting work in the regions of mining enterprises now in operation or currently under construction. It should be noted that geologists have done much work to fulfill the congress decisions.

At the same time the geology administration has still not resolved such an important question as the strengthening of the raw materials base of the Kadamdzhayskiy antimony combine. Over the 5 years not a single major new deposit of mercury, antimony or other nonferrous metals was discovered. The efficiency of geological prospecting work is particularly low in Oshskaya Oblast. It is necessary to reduce the time taken for and improve the quality of the preparation of reserves of useful minerals for commercial exploitation.

Certain machine-building and metalworking enterprises have not fulfilled 5-year-plan targets. For instance, the Sokuluskiy Torgmash plant failed to supply R33 million worth of output. Here the plant leaders are largely to blame. At the same time a number of important questions have remained unresolved by the union ministry over a prolonged period. We have repeatedly requested the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances to help the plant's collective. The ministry seemed to respond, and when the Central Committee Bureau examined this question the ministry sent a representative and even issued quite a good order on resolving questions of vital importance for the enterprise. But the order remained on paper and the enterprise is still not up to scratch and is not fulfilling the plan. Another enterprise under the same ministry, the instrumentation plant, is also working unsatisfactorily.

The Kirgizavtomash production association failed to supply more than R65 million worth of industrial output. But this arouses no particular concern at the all-union Soyuzavtopritsep association of the Ministry of Automotive Industry. The ministry's plants are systematically failing to supply the Frunze machine-building workers with the basic subassemblies.

A large number of enterprises of the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the MVD, the Ministry of Local Industry, the Ministry of Rural Construction and the Ministry of Construction failed to cope with the 5-year-plan targets set.

Comrades: The decision of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) plenum and the draft for the 24th CPSU Congress particularly stress the need for accelerated development of Group "B" sectors of industry as a task of priority economic and political significance.

Over the 5 years consumer goods worth R5.7 billion were produced in the republic, or R1.6 billion more than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. More than R200 million in capital investments were channeled into the development of sectors of the light, food, meat and dairy and local industry.

All the same, these sectors did not entirely fulfill the 5-year-plan targets. Enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry failed to give the state output worth R318 million. Despite the fact that raw materials were available in sufficient quantity, less cotton textiles, washed wool, woolen thread and cotton yarn and also sewn goods were produced than laid down in the 5-year-plan targets. The main reason for this is that the ministry does not have a profoundly elaborated long-term plan for the sector's development, shows little concern for retooling enterprises, tolerates major shortcomings in production organization and does not adequately resolve questions of creating cultural and general consumer conditions for the workers. The Central Committee has repeatedly pointed out these major shortcomings to the ministry's leaders (Comrades Satarov and Sinyavskiy). However, they have still not drawn the appropriate conclusions, they do not display persistence and stubbornness in resolving urgent questions of the sector's development and they place such questions before the USSR Ministry of Light Industry very rarely and only timidly.

The Kirgiz CP Central Committee presumes that Comrade Nikolay Nikiforovich Tarasov, USSR Minister of Light Industry, and members of the ministry's Collegium will eventually examine attentively and resolve the aforementioned urgent questions of the development of the Kirgiz Republic's light industry.

In terms of the sum of annual plans the republic's Ministry of Food Industry ensured the fulfillment of 5-year-plan targets. However, in 1980 its enterprises failed to give the state output worth more than R16 million. In connection with the fall in the volume of sugar beet procurements and also the drop in sugar content, the question of the efficient utilization of available raw material is becoming increasingly acute. Reserves exist here. For instance, during the 10th 5-Year-Plan years alone there was a shortfall of 3,500 tons of granulated sugar as a result of flagrant violations of manufacturing processes and as a result of above-norm losses of sugar beets during storage.

Insufficient work is being done in the ministry to improve the range and quality of confectionery, bread products and pasta. Trade is experiencing a considerable shortfall of mineral waters, although the republic has huge proven reserves.

The scale of production and state purchases of fruit, grapes and vegetables is increasing every year. At the same time the vitamin-rich raspberries, currants, apricots and even sea buckthorn are processed only for preparing wines, while the production of canned fruit and berries has fallen by more than 20 percent. Natural canned vegetables are becoming a rarity.

For a number of years we have been asking the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry and Minister Comrade Voldemar Petrovich Lein to resolve the question of constructing a nonalcoholic beverages plant in the republic, but so far without result.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes underfulfilled the 5-year plan for the sale of livestock and poultry for industrial processing. At the same time enterprises of the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry are still far from making full use of available reserves: A large quantity of offal and other types of raw material is lost during livestock processing. Most enterprises did not fulfill plan targets for the output of meat products.

Meat product resources are sometimes used uneconomically. In the 10th 5-Year Plan for the ministry as a whole the target set for increasing meat product resources by means of their rational utilization was only 92 percent fulfilled. Resources for increasing the production of dairy products are not being fully utilized either. At the same time it should be noted that many enterprises in this sector are located in old, adapted premises constructed 30-40 years ago, where the necessary production and living conditions for the workers do not exist.

In particular, the Narynskiy, Przhevalskiy, Tash-Kumyrskiy, Dzhalal-Abadskiy and Kyzyl-Kiyskiy meat combines and the Frunze city dairy require substantial modernization. The republic's Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry constructs very little in the way of housing and children's institutions for working people in the industry. We hope that the highly esteemed Sergey Fedorovvich Antonov, USSR minister of the meat and dairy industry, who is present at our congress, will give the necessary help and resolve questions of speeding up the modernization and construction of meat and dairy industry enterprises and the creation of the necessary social and general domestic conditions for collectives numbering many thousands of people. (applause)

Local sources of mineral and vegetable raw material and industrial remnants, in particular small stones [podelochnyye kamni], nonmetalliferous materials, nut and fruit woods, horn and hoof material and so forth, are used on an extremely limited scale in the republic for the production of consumer goods. The targets set by the Gosplan for the Ministry of Local Industry (Comrade Konurbayev) for the utilization of these types of raw material were evidently understated. In the 10th 5-Year Plan the volume of production in the ministry as a whole increased 33 percent, but the proportion of output obtained by means of processing local raw material and industrial remnants increased only 2.2 percent.

Comrades: The draft Basic Guidelines clearly formulated tasks in further improving management, production efficiency and the standard of economic management at all levels of the economy. The party and soviet organs, Gosplan, ministries and departments of the republic must improve national economic planning, step up the thrift policy, strengthen autonomous financing at all production levels and bring into play all reserves for increasing production.

One major reserve for increasing industrial production efficiency is the fuller utilization of production capacities and an increased return on capital. However, at many machine-building plants and enterprises of the construction industry and light, food and local industry the shift index for the operation of equipment is low. Increasing industrial production efficiency also requires high production and labor discipline and the securing of cadres in production. In the republic as a whole losses of working time have fallen slightly in recent years. However, the level remains high. In industry alone over the last 2 years every day has seen about 1,000 workers not working, for various reasons.

The growth of labor productivity is also held back by the high cadre turnover. This is particularly great at enterprises at the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of Food Industry, the Ministry of Rural Construction and the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. Party, soviet, trade union and economic organs must ensure the complete fulfillment of measures elaborated in the republic for reducing unproductive losses of work time and securing cadres in production.

Comrades: During the 5-year-plan years much was done in developing and reequipping railroad, motor and air transportation.

Hundreds of kilometers of hard-surface roads were commissioned, service stations were constructed and the Manas Airport complex is already in operation. Freight turnover and passenger shipments increased.

Motor transport carries out a large volume of shipments. But there are considerable unutilized reserves here. Suffice it to say that trucks make many empty runs. The standard of passenger service remains low. The frequency of accidents in transport and highways (Comrade Orozaliyev) and organs of the MVD State Motor Inspection Administration are not adopting adequate measures to ensure traffic safety on the highways.

The republic has a large number of small departmental motor vehicle pools, which reduces the efficiency of motor transport operations. There is an urgent need to resolve the question of creating unified motor transport associations, mainly on the basis of general-purpose transport.

Our railroad transport continues to be a "bottleneck." Because of the low level of mechanization of loading and unloading operations and the sluggishness of many freight dispatchers and recipients, above-norm idle time for transport facilities is tolerated on a huge scale. The Railroad Department leadership (Comrades Inanov, Soodonbekov) is working only poorly to eliminate these shortcomings. We must introduce extensively the experience--approved by the CPSU Central Committee--of the collectives of Chelyabinskaya Oblast enterprises, the Moskovskaya Oblast railroad workers and the Leningrad transport network in developing businesslike cooperation among all types of transport and freight owners.

Serious shortcomings continue to occur in the work of the Kirgiz Civil Aviation Administration (Comrade Yezhov). The administration's leadership and party organizations must do everything to improve the standard of passenger service and the responsibility of personnel and all workers for the task entrusted to them.

Means of communication, radio broadcasting and television developed. More than 95 percent of the republic's population can receive color transmissions on several channels. The Ministry of Communications must continue to develop more intensively and improve all communications facilities, particularly telephone and mail communications, strengthen the enterprises' material base and ensure the full protection of socialist property.

Comrades: The draft basic guidelines make provision for increasing the production of industrial output in the Kirgiz SSR by 21-24 percent over the 5-year period. By the end of the 5-year plan the increase in the volume of industrial production will total nearly R1 billion. As before, machine building, metalworking, the electric power industry, ferrous metallurgy and other sectors of industry which determine technical progress will be developed more rapidly.

It is planned to commission capacities at the Tash-Kumrskaya GES. By the end of the 5-year plan more than 11 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity will be generated--a 27 percent increase.

While completing the construction of the Kurpsayskaya GES we must right away focus all our forces and resources on ensuring the commissioning of capacities at the Tash-Kumyrskaya and the construction of the Uch-Kurganskaya GES and must commence preparatory work at the Kambaratinskaya GES.

We hope the USSR Ministry of Power and Electricfication will take into account the expediency of precisely this process of constructing hydroelectric power stations on the Naryn, which makes it possible to maintain human resources and high rates of work.

Considerable resources are being allocated to the exploitation of the republic's rich mineral and raw material resources. Nonferrous metallurgy will be developed particularly extensively--output here will increase nearly 43 percent. The construction of a tin-mining enterprise will be launched and a gold-mining combine will be commissioned. In accordance with the republic's proposal the USSR Gosplan and Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy are providing for resources for carrying out preparatory work in the 11th 5-Year Plan on the construction of the major Dzheruyskiy gold-mining combine in Talasskaya Oblast.

The semiconductor industry will be further developed by constructing new shops at the Kirgiz mining and metallurgical combine. In general the production of machine-building and metalworking output will be increased by means of the retooling, expansion and modernization of existing enterprises.

The production of output from the light, food, meat and dairy and local industries will increase greatly. Thus textiles production will increase 20 percent. In the first year of the new 5-year plan it is necessary to complete the construction of and commission three bakeries, new blocks at the all-union Lenin Komsomol sewn goods factory in Frunze, the first phase of the Oshskiy silk combine and a number of other projects.

Agriculture

Comrades: In the period under review the Central Committee focused its main attention on successfully implementing the party's agrarian policy, as elaborated by the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum and further developed in the decisions of the 24th and 25th congresses and subsequent Central Committee plenums. An important new contribution to the development of Leninist teaching on the agrarian question was the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) plenum, which defined extremely important concrete measures for the further development of agricultural production.

Thanks to the constant assistance of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, the material and technical base of the republic's agriculture is strengthening increasingly. During the 10th 5-Year Plan R1.7 billion were channeled into the sector's development, which is 16 percent more than in the 9th 5-Year Plan. With these resources fattening complexes and other premises for nearly 200,000 head of cattle and 2 million sheep were constructed and commissioned. Feed concentrate enterprises with a capacity of 785,000 tons a day, and silage and cured hay installations for 630,000 cubic meters and mineral fertilizer dumps for 107,000 tons to be stored at any one time were commissioned. More than 10,000 km of electricity transmission lines were constructed, 55,000 hectares of new irrigated lands were commissioned, land reclamation work was carried out over an area of 44,000 hectares and water supplies were provided for 500,000 hectares of pasture. Over the 5 years kolkhozes and sovkhozes were supplied with about 15,000 tractors, 12,000 trucks, 3,200 grain-harvesting combines and much more agricultural machinery, and about 5 million tons of mineral fertilizers. Electricity consumption for household and production purposes increased considerably in the countryside.

On the basis of the firm material and technical base, the republic party organization successfully mobilized rural workers to overcome difficulties and ensured a steady growth in the production of agricultural products.

During the 10th 5-Year Plan the gross agricultural output was R7,228 million, or 10.3 percent more than in the 9th 5-Year Plan.

The production of the main types of agricultural output was (thousand tons):

	1971-1975	1976-1980	1976-1980 as percentage of 1971-1975
Grain	5433.7	6855.6	126
Sugar beets	8843.8	7609.4	86
Raw cotton	1023.6	1050.0	103
Tobacco	144.4	167.6	116
Potatoes	1497.2	1295.4	87
Vegetables	1357.1	1698.6	125
Melons	299.0	389.4	130
Fruits and berries	638.4	881.3	138
Grapes	206.7	332.5	161
Meat (live weight)	1251.9	1321.0	106
Milk	2952.5	3240.1	110
Eggs (millions)	1630.1	2031.3	125
Wool	151.0	161.7	107

The constant increase in production of products made it possible to significantly increase their procurements.

	Sold to the State		
	1971-1975	1976-1980	1976-1980 as percentage of 1971-1976 [last figure as published]
Grain	1276.6	1446.7	113
Sugar beets	8320.0	7014.1	84
Raw cotton	1023.6	1050.0	103
Tobacco	144.1	167.6	116
Vegetables	829.4	1235.1	149
Potatoes	340.7	393.1	115
Melons	161.8	216.4	134
Fruits and berries	361.1	438.5	139
Grapes	164.9	218.7	133
Silk cocoons (tons)	4433.0	5322.0	120
Livestock and poultry (live weight)	979.6	1041.3	106
Milk	1782.5	2052.9	115
Eggs (millions)	908.0	1244.3	137
Wool (standard weight)	185.2	200.5	108

The republic coped successfully with 10th 5-Year-Plan targets for the sale of all types of products to the state, apart from meat and sugar beets.

Over the 5 years the state was sold, above plan, 327,000 tons of grain, 23,000 tons of raw cotton, 11,600 tons of tobacco, 235,000 tons of vegetables, 36,000 tons of potatoes, 30,000 tons of milk, 26.3 million eggs and about 6,000 tons of wool. Although the plan for the sale of meat to the state was underfulfilled, 61,700 tons of meat were sold, or 6.3 percent more than in the previous 5-year plan, with a simultaneous increase in all types of productive livestock.

In all of the last three 5-year plans the republic has correctly fulfilled targets laid down for deliveries of meat, animal oil, vegetables, fruit, melons and other products to the public fund. The good results achieved in developing grain farming should be particularly noted. The average yield of grain crops over the 5-year plan increased by 5 quintals per hectare, including an increase of more than 13 quintals in corn for grain. In recent years the republic has regularly obtained about 35 quintals of grain crops and more than 50 quintals of corn from irrigated lands. The average annual grain production in the 10th 5-Year Plan increased by nearly 300,000 tons, or 26 percent. The yield of raw cotton, vegetables, potatoes, grapes, melons and other crops also increased.

Notable shifts have taken place in dairy farming. The average annual milk yield increased by 335 kg over the 5 years, totaling 2,686 kg in 1980. Sheep farmers made a weighty contribution. Last year they sheared an average of 3.3 kg of wool from each sheep and obtained 98 lambs per 100 ewes. Over the 5 years more than 600,000 tons of lamb meat and 200,000 tons of wool were produced and sold to the state.

However, comrades, the achieved level of production of agricultural products is still not fully satisfying the population's ever increasing requirements for food products, and industry's for raw materials. This is explained by the fact that individual rayons and oblasts utilize reserves only poorly and constantly frustrate targets both for the production of output and for its sale to the state. In particularly great debt were the farms of Panfilovskiy, Kalininskiy, Keminskiy, Ak-Suyskiy, Tyan-Shanskiy, Ak-Talinskiy, At-Bashinskiy, Uzgenskiy and Sovetskiy Rayons, which failed to give the state a large quantity of meat and other products over the last 5 years.

To analyze in depth the reasons for nonfulfillment of targets for the last 5-year plan and to outline and implement a range of measures to increase yield and livestock productivity--that is the first duty of leaders of party organizations and all working people in the laggard rayons. In the draft basic guidelines for economic and social development for 1981-85 it is planned that the Kirgiz SSR will increase average annual production of agricultural products by 8-10 percent. This is an intensive but quite realistic target.

The main task is to further increase the production of grain and fodder crops. As already noted, in the republic as a whole the yield and gross harvests of grain are constantly increasing, but on many farms they remain unacceptably low. Yet we have no other means or potential, apart from increasing the yield, for boosting grain production. In Oshskaya Oblast, for instance, strange as it may seem, many farms on irrigated land obtain under 10 quintals of grain crops per hectare. At the same time many farms in the same oblast have a stable yield of 80 quintals or more. The picture is the same in Issyk-Kulskaya, Narynskaya and Talasskaya Oblasts and the Chuyskaya Valley. In these zones the yield varies between 18 and 60 quintals. Such fluctuations in yields can only be explained by differing standards of agriculture.

Another major reserve for increasing grain production is corn--a crop of very rich potential. Today many farms, teams and units have remarkable skill in cultivating corn and regularly obtain 80-100 or more quintals of grain per hectare. Under the conditions of our republic, where land resources for expanding areas sown to grain crops have been virtually exhausted, we can achieve an increase in grain production only by raising the productivity of irrigated land. We must set outselves the task of bringing the grain harvest from each irrigated hectare to 40 quintals, including 60 quintals of corn per hectare, in the new 5-year plan.

Full use must also be made of reserves for the production of all fodder crops. As L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) plenum, "Everything we want to get from stockraising--more meat, milk and other products--all this ultimately depends on a sufficiency of fodder, and of varied and good-quality fodder." We must place these instructions of Leonid Ilich at the basis of our further practical activity in organizing fodder production.

In the 10th 5-Year Plan the republic party organization took a number of important steps to intensify fodder production, progressive methods for its procurement, storage and processing were extensively introduced and on many farms fodder production was assigned to an autonomous sector. All this has made it possible to almost double the production of all types of fodder.

Our task is to introduce extensively the positive experience accumulated in fodder production. It is primarily essential to accelerate its transition to an autonomous sector on all farms, to supply it with the necessary machinery and units, to accelerate the rates at which new fodder shops and fodder storehouses are constructed and existing ones modernized, and to increase the capacities of mixed-feed industry enterprises.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes must sharply increase the production of feed protein. Last year the 21st Party Congress Kolkhoz, Skoulskiy Rayon, obtained over 25 quintals of soybeans, or almost 1 ton of protein, from each of 150 hectares. We must introduce this crop extensively. Even this year there is an opportunity to sow 5,000 hectares to soybeans, and in 1982 these areas must be increased to 30,000. While continuing to focus attention on raising the yield of the main fodder crops--alfalfa and sainfoin--it is necessary to continue to expand sowings and to increase the harvests of beans, peas and other high-protein crops and introduce extensively mixed grass crops which produce up to 25 percent more fodder than single-strain [chistyye] sowings.

We have every opprotunity to obtain at least 60 quintals of fodder units in the valley zones and 40 quintals in the mountain regions from each irrigated hectare by the end of the 5-year plan. For this, alongside the improvement of the standard of agricultural technology, alongside the improvement of the standard of agricultural technology, a fundamental improvement is required in the organization of grass--and particularly alfalfa--seed growing. Seed production must be concentrated on specialized farms on an industrial footing.

Comrades: In the Chuyskaya Valley the cultivation of sugar beets has deteriorated over the last few years as the result of its extreme overuse in the crop rotation. A large proportion of sugar beet plantations are severely affected by agricultural pests and diseases. It is mainly for this reason that the 10th 5-Year Plan for sugar beet procurements has not been fulfilled. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have met the republic's request; the sugar beet sale plan has been kept stable for the 11th 5-Year Plan--at a volume of 1 million tons. The task consists in taking every step for the radical improvement of the reclaimed condition of the lands of the beet-sowing zones, to implement a complex of agrotechnical and chemical measures to combat agricultural pests and diseases, and to improve selection work. On this basis we must increase the sugar beet yield to 430 quintals per hectare by the end of the 5-year plan. At the same time the republic has been set the target of producing up to 140,000 quintals of sugar beet seeds and delivering them to regions of the RSFSR. The leaders of the Ministry of Agriculture and of rayons and farms engaged in cultivating sugar beet seeds must view the fulfillment of this target as a most crucial task.

It is essential to improve the standard of cotton cultivation by every means. The crop rotations introduced must be fully assimilated,soil fertility increased and the enormous damage caused to cotton growing every year by agricultural pests and dangerous diseases like wilt eliminated.

We must increase tobacco production in the new 5-year plan. For this it is necessary to increase the yield and marketable qualities of the leaf and to strengthen the material and technical base of tobacco growing.

The population's constantly growing requirements demand a further increase in the production of vegetables, grapes, fruit and berries. Special attention must be paid to the development of potato growing. As early as this year every farm must not only fulfill the state procurements plans but also meet is own potato requirements. The task, comrades, consists not only in producing sufficient agricultural output but also in getting it in its entirety to the working people's tables.

In this connection a resolute struggle must be waged for a sharp reduction in losses of this output during shipments and storage, and more refrigerators, storehouses and processing enterprises must be constructed.

The union republic Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming which is to be created shortly is designed to resolve the entire range of these questions. This measure is a specific embodiment of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instruction regarding the need to combine questions of the development of agriculture and the sectors servicing it. It is necessary to display due concern for the strengthening of the new ministry's material and technical base, and its apparatus must be staffed with well-trained specialists.

Comrades: In the new 5-year plan chief attention must be focused on the development of stockraising. Despite certain successes achieved in the development of this sector, many serious shortcomings are tolerated here. As has already been noted, the republic underfulfilled the 5-year target for the sale of livestock and poultry to the state. The main reason was the unsatisfactory work on many farms on the reproduction of the herd, the low unit weight of cows and ewes, the nonproductive expenditure of livestock and the dispatch for slaughter of underweight and undernourished animals.

The Central Committee, councils of ministers and party, soviet and agricultural organs must achieve the elimination of the major shortcomings noted in the management of stockraising. The intensive raising and fattening of young cattle and pigs must be organized more extensively, stockraising for meat and broiler farming must be developed. Cow productivity and milk quality must be improved and the production of mutton and wool must be increased.

The organization of herd reproduction must be fundamentally improved and the full conservation of the animals must be ensured, and the standard of selection work must be enhanced. In this connection there is evidently an urgent need to create a specialized science and production association in the republic for stockbreeding and the reproduction of farm animals. Every step must be taken to improve the standard of veterinary services to stockraising.

By implementing the above and other important measures we must bring milk yields per cow to 2,900 kg, wool yield per sheep to 3.4 kg, and the average live weight of cattle delivered to the state to 400 kg and that of sheep to at least 40 kg by the end of the 5-year plan. We must attain the projected goals; they are perfectly realistic.

Subsidiary farms attached to industrial enterprise and the population's own plots must play an important part in increasing the production of livestock products. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers pointed this out yet again in their resolution adopted 2 days ago which stipulates a number of effective additional steps to increase agricultural output on citizens' personal plots. It is important, this document notes, to create everywhere a social climate wherein the kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, employees and other citizens feel that, by raising livestock and poultry on their personal plots and engaging in truck gardening and horticulture they are performing useful state work.

There are tremendous opportunities in the republic for the further development of the main sector of stockraising--sheep farming. Considerable successes have already been achieved here. In the past 20 years wool and mutton production has more than doubled. However, even so the reserves for the further expansion of this sector are still far from exhausted. We must set about strengthening the fodder base of sheep farming in earnest, particularly improving the pastures which, as we have already said frequently, are becoming intensely degraded from excessive use.

We reported on the situation prevailing in this sector at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) plenum and also in a letter to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. And today it is with a feeling of tremendous satisfaction that we report to the congress the great attention which the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally gave to the republic's request. Provision is being made for the further development of sheep farming in the Kirgiz SSR, and meat and wool production will be considerably increased as a result. The necessary funds and material resources for these purposes are being allocated to the republic in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

As you can see, it is a very large and intensive program. How must we ensure its fulfillment? Primarily by improving the organization of sheep farming, making more effective use of stockbreeding and other resources ensuring an increase in sheep productivity, and by increasing the unit weight of ewes in the flock. But the main thing is that a fundamental improvement must be made to the feeding of the sheep, and the production of fodder for sheep rearing must be sharply increased by growing fodder crops on new irrigated lands, hayfields and pasture. And there are in the republic over 1 million hectares of such land suitable for irrigation.

In the next 10 years we must develop at least 160,000 hectares of newly irrigated land, mainly in mountain stockraising regions, for sowing fodder crops for sheep farming. Of these, 30,000 hectares must be opened up in the current 5-year plan alone. This is in addition to the 45,000 hectares envisaged in the basic plan.

We are required to improve resolutely the work of the water resources organizations which even in the current 5-year plan must develop 75,000 hectares of new irrigated land, or 50 percent more than in the previous 5-year plan.

Rural construction workers must construct pens, complexes and fattening yards for 2.5 million sheep, or 40 percent more than in the previous 5-year plan. This whole large-scale program is fully backed up by the appropriate financial and material and technical resources. It is planned to earmark an additional R145 million specially for sheep rearing in the current 5-year plan. The total sum of capital investments for the needs of this sector over the 5 years will now be R532 million, or over one-fourth of all funds for the "agriculture" sector.

With a view to strengthening the construction base, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources has been assigned the task of organizing 16 mobile mechanized columns in the republic. The USSR Gosplan and other union departments will allocate rolled ferrous metals, livestock trucks, prefabricated houses for shepherds, wire netting for erecting pens and other materials for the needs of the republic's sheep rearing. The extention of increased material incentive measures and privileges to shepherds and the republic's other sheep-rearing workers, on which about R5 million a year will be additionally spent, is a tremendous help.

According to economists' calculations, the time taken to recoup the capital investments earmarked for the development of sheep rearing will be about 4 years, which is considerably less than the norm. At the same time it must be noted that the task which has been set for the development of sheep rearing may be beyond the capabilities of the rural construction workers alone. A large amount of diverse aid from industrial enterprises and urban construction organizations is needed here. The fulfillment of this exceptionally important task must be the focus of attention of the entire republic party organization. Comrades, it is a case not only of increasing meat and wool production. For after all, this is inextricably connected with the further development of the light and meat industries.

Consequently the urgent need arose to declare the development of newly irrigated lands for sheep farming's fodder base and the construction of stockraising complexes and premises to be a nationwide construction site for the republic.

On behalf of our congress allow me, comrades, to express profound thanks to the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for their tremendous new concern for further expanding Kirgizia's economy and to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev that the party, soviet and agricultural organs will take every step to fulfill successfully the tasks set for the republic to considerably increase the production of mutton and fine and semifine wool. (prolonged applause)

Comrades: The improved standard of agriculture's material and technical base has created preconditions for stepping up the organization restructuring of the economy's agrarian sector and intensifying its specialization. It is the duty of party, soviet and agricultural organs to continue work to accelerate agriculture's transfer to a modern industrial footing. The republic party organization must still further step up work to improve agricultural production efficiency and quality. The need for this is dictated also by the fact that in recent years the output prime cost has risen markedly in many parts of the republic, while labor productivity and the efficiency of the utilization of equipment, capital investments, manpower and material resources are increasingly only slower. It is mainly for this reason that, despite a considerable increase in capital investments, there has essentially been no increase in output on a whole series of farms, and particularly in Kalininskiy, Panfilovskiy, Issyk-Kulskiy, Tonskiy, Ak-Talinskiy, Tyan-Shanskiy, Suzanskiy, Leninskiy, and Bazar-Kurganskiy rayons. The Ministry of Agriculture and local party and soviet organs must analyze in depth all these shortcomings and achieve their elimination.

Comrades: In fulfilling the decisions of the 16th Kirgiz CP Congress and the CPSU Central Committee resolution, on Rostovskiy CPSU Obkom's work with agricultural cadres we have achieved some reinforcement of agriculture with skilled cadres. Over the years of the 5-year plan the number of rural specialists increased by 4,100. An average of up to 40 specialists are now working on every farm. Over half the team and farmstead leaders have specialized agricultural education.

The number of machine operators in the countryside is increasing yearly. Of 133,000 workers with rural trades trained during the 5-year plan, almost 54,000, or over 40 percent, were tractor drivers. However, they are still in short supply. Tractors and other vehicles continue to be used for one shift only on many farms. This is due mainly to the high turnover of machine operators and engineering and technical workers.

In order to eliminate these major shortcomings and achieve the high stability of machine operators and other cadres it is necessary to resolve social problems in the countryside on a broader scale, particularly questions of housing and cultural and consumer service construction. In the current 5-year plan it is necessary as the CPSU Central Committee demands, to allocate for these purposes 20-25 percent of the entire volume of capital investments in the "agriculture" sector, and measures must be formulated and implemented to enhance the machine operators' material interest in the end results of their labor. A most important task of the farm party committees and managers is to set up everywhere mass instruction for rural inhabitants in technical specialities, and to seek to ensure that everyone living and working in the countryside knows how to drive a tractor, combine harvester and motor vehicle.

Capital Construction

Comrades: The Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, the ministries and departments and the local party, soviet and economic organs have performed a definite amount of work to fulfill the decisions of the 25th party congress on enhancing capital construction efficiency. These questions have constantly been under party control.

The republic party organizations' tasks in the light of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions on the timely commissioning of projects scheduled for completion have been discussed three times at meetings of the republic party and economic aktiv. The Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat have regularly checked on progress in fulfilling the decisions adopted. Measures have been adopted to reinforce construction organizations with qualified cadres, to train specialists and workers, to strengthen the construction base and to improve the management structure. All this has promoted some improvement in the leadership of capital construction, an improvement in planning and a reduction in the time taken to construct projects, by means of concentrating financial, material and labor resources.

In the 10th 5-Year Plan, from all sources of finance, R4.7 billion in capital investments were assimilated in the republic, which is R600 million more than in the 9th 5-Year Plan. A total of 58 new industrial enterprises and shops were started up. The construction of apartment blocks and social, cultural and consumer projects took place on an extensive scale. In cities and villages new general educational schools were constructed with 115,000 places for students, as well as children's preschool institutions with 20,000 places. Hospitals with 3,500 beds and general clinics for 3,600 visits per shift, and more than 500 km of water supply and sewerage lines were also constructed.

From state and cooperative resources and also the population's resources, apartment buildings were constructed with a total area of 5.1 million square meters, or in other words, nearly half a million people improved their housing conditions. As has been said, considerable capital investments were assimilated in agriculture.

In accordance with the 25th CPSU Congress directives, the Kurpsayskaya GES is being constructed at a shock pace on the Naryn River. The harmonious, multinational collective of the Naryngidroenergostroy administration achieved noteworthy successes and the first GES unit was prepared for commissioning within a single 5-year plan for the first time in the practice of hydroelectric power construction. Today, fulfilling Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions, the collective of installation and construction workers is working with redoubled energy on fulfilling its pledges--to commission the first unit at the power station by the opening day of the 26th CPSU Congress. Permit me on behalf of the 17th Kirgiz CP Congress to express confidence that the Naryngidroenergostroy hydroelectric construction workers will fulfill their pledges with honor and gratify the motherland with the new labor successes. (prolonged applause)

Comrades: The rate of capital construction achieved is far from adequate. We have not succeeded in fully eliminating the serious shortcomings in the leadership of this most important sector noted at the 16th Kirgiz CP Congress.

The 5-year plan for state capital investments for the republic as a whole was fulfilled. But we were unable to ensure fulfillment of annual plans for construction and installation work and considerable resources remained unassimilated. As a result the plan for the commissioning of fixed production capital, schools, children's preschool institutions and vocational and technical schools was underfulfilled. The greatest laggardness in housing construction was permitted in Narynskaya and Issyk-Kulskaya Oblasts, in the cities of Frunze and Kara-Balta and in Sokulukskiy, Keminskiy, Panfilovskiy, Moskovskiy and Kantskiy Rayons.

In his speech at the CPSU Central Committtee October Plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "Housing construction must be at the center of the soviets' attention and under the strict control of obkoms and gorkoms. I think," Leonid Ilich said, "that the plenum will agree that this work must be regarded as a direct instruction from the party Central Committee."

The new Central Committee must do everything possible to ensure the fulfillment of housing construction targets in the new 5-Year Plan, both in the republic as a whole and in each oblast, city and rayon, and it must also strive for a significant improvement in the quality of this work.

We have a right to demand that the republic's Ministry of Construction (Comrade Kuznetsov) sharply improve the work of subordinate organizations: The Construction Ministry fulfilled its 5-Year Plan by only 93 percent. At many of the ministry's projects construction work is unsatisfactorily organized, tremendous losses of working time are tolerated and machinery is utilized inefficiently.

Major shortcomings are tolerated in organizations of the Ministry of Rural Construction (Comrade Kondrashov). They themselves carried out construction and installation work which was R42 million below plan, and they even reduced labor productivity. At rural construction sites the standard of engineering preparations for production is particularly low and advanced labor organization methods are being introduced only slowly.

Over the 5 years the Kirgizkolkhozstroy association underfulfilled construction and installation work by R23 million, which is the equivalent of nearly one-third of the association's annual program (Comrades Bychek, Rusol). In most interkolkhoz construction organizations cases of thriftlessness, writeups and flimflam have not been completely eradicated, nor is the association's leadership waging a resolute struggle against them.

The work of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the Kirgiz Main Administration of Water Resources Construction could yield better results. Over the 5-year-plan period they failed to assimilate some R17 million of capital investments.

Client and ministries departments permit serious shortcomings in the organization of capital construction. Instances of failing to hand over design documentation and equipment to subcontracting organizations in good time and of delays in preparing construction sites have still not been eradicated. These questions are being resolved particularly poorly in the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry, the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and other departments.

It would not be objective to fail to mention major shortcomings in the organization of material and technical supply to construction workers. There are great interruptions in the supply to many construction sites of precast ferroconcrete structures, wood, metal and other material, and also equipment. Over the 5 years the republic failed to receive, of the supplies allocated, 431,000 cubic meters of timber, including 90,000 cubic meters for construction workers, and 50,000 tons of metal, including 10,000 tons for construction workers; this, of course, could not fail to adversely affect the construction workers' work. The situation was exacerbated still further by the extremely bad organization of petroleum product supplies. In 1980 alone there was a shortfall of 76,000 tons of gas, 26,000 tons of fuel oil, 16,000 tons of bitumen and 15,000 tons of diesel fuel.

Here much blame attaches to the leaders of the Gossnab (Comrades Pitenkov and Karamuratov), the Main Administration for the Supply and Sale of Petroleum and Petroleum Products (Comrade Alymkulov), and also construction ministries and departments. They fail to show sufficient initiative and persistence in the full, timely sale of allocated supplies of construction materials, metal and petroleum products. The leaders of the Gosplan and many client ministries and departments stand aloof from the resolution of these questions.

In summing up what has been said, it must be admitted frankly that in capital construction we have not succeeded in achieving what was needed. The Central Committee, its relevant sections and the republic's Council of Ministers and Gosplan devoted insufficient attention to this extremely important sector of the national economy and did not implement day-to-day, effective monitoring of the course of construction of important national economic, social, cultural and consumer projects, particularly housing construction. Nor was there high exactingness on the part of many party committees toward leaders of construction organizations for the task entrusted to them, for the fulfillment of capital construction plans and for the strengthening of production and labor discipline on construction sites.

The Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers must impose the necessary order in the planning of capital construction, improve the work of clients and design organizations and increase supply organizations' responsibility for the timely delivery of construction materials, machinery and equipment.

Comrades: An important issue like the construction of individual houses in the countryside also requires great attention. Their construction on the basis of orders from the population is carried out by Ministry of Consumer Services, and the first rural housing-construction cooperatives are being formed on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. However, individual builders are poorly provided with construction materials. The Kirgiz Potrebsoyuz and Gossnab pay little attention to these questions, and sometimes do not even realize the funds earmarked for individual builders.

Many rural population points are being laid out chaotically, yet the republic's Gosstroy (Comrade Khokhlachev) and the oblispolkoms, rayispolkoms and village soviet ispolkoms have not introduced the proper order in this matter. The rural population's requests for individual construction using their personal savings are increasing yearly and they must be fully satisfied.

The rebuilding of current rural areas [or villages] is of great sociopolitical significance. To this it should be added that almost the entire territory of the republic is located in a zone of high seismicity and all apartment buildings and public and sociocultural establishments must be constructed not only well in terms of appearance but solidly. As is well known, in the past 8 years alone there have been 10 force 6-9 earthquakes in Issyk-Kulskaya, Oshskaya and Narynskaya Oblasts. The elements have inflicted great damage on the republic's economy. Relying on the constant support and concern of the party Central Committee and the Soviet Government, the Kirgiz working people have performed a great amount of work to eliminate the grave consequences of the natural disasters. All the fraternal republics have rendered us selfless aid.

In November 1979 the Kirgiz CP Central Committee sent a letter to the CPSU Central Committee, to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, asking for help in rebuilding nonearthquakeproof housing in the republic. Leonid Ilich paid exceptionally great attention to our request. On his instructions, in January 1980 the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a special resolution "On Rendering Aid to the Kirgiz SSR in Constructing Earthquakeproof Apartment Buildings." This resolution approved the allocation of the necessary funds, machinery, mechanisms and construction materials to the republic. Our task consists in making rational and effective use of the large amount of assistance given to us in developing housing construction in the countryside.

Many people are now concerned about the sort of houses to be built on the village streets and what they should be constructed of. The main guideline was indicated to us by the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum. In his report at the Central Committee plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said that it is essential to ensure the correct approach to rural construction by heeding the features of the rural population's life and interests, so that each family is as a rule provided with an individual well-appointed house with a private plot and outbuildings for domestic livestock, poultry and private transport. Here Leonid Ilich stressed that the problem can now only be put as follows: Farm managers, party committees and soviet and trade union organs must display no less concern for the satisfaction of rural workers' housing and cultural and consumer needs and increased demands than they do for the development of production.

On behalf of the 17th Kirgiz CP Congress allow me, comrades, to express the feeling of the most heartfelt thanks and gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally for the tremendous aid to the republic in eliminating the consequences of the natural disasters and for the manifestation of constant paternal concern for the improvement of the Kirgiz working people's welfare. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Comrades: In the 11th 5-Year Plan about R6 billion will be channeled into the development of the Kirgiz SSR's national economy, which is R1 billion more than in the 10th 5-Year Plan. And we are sure that the many-thousands-strong detachment of the republic's construction workers will do everything to cope with these great tasks.

Enhancing the Effectiveness of Scientific Research and Strengthening Science's Link With Production

Comrades: The further buildup of the country's economic potential and the boosting of production efficiency and work quality are inextricably linked with the development of science and the introduction of its achievements into the practice of communist building. V.I. Lenin saw the guarantee of the victory of socialism and the building of communism in the establishment of the alliance of the working class, as the leading force of society's revolutionary transformation, with the representative of science and technology. Only such cooperation, he stressed, would be able to destroy all oppression, poverty and disease, and "no dark force will hold out in the face of an alliance of the representatives of science, the proletariat and technology" ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 40, p 189).

Lenin's proposition on science's constantly increasing role in all the revolutionary-transforming, creative activity of the party and people determines the general orientation of scientific research work in the country.

The progress of science and technology has now become a powerful means of creating the material and technical base of communism. The constantly strengthening organic union of the achievements of science with the advantages of the socialist economic system have confirmed science as a direct productive force ensuring the steady growth of Soviet society's economic and spiritual potential.

In the period under review the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, guided by the decisions of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee resolutions, has focused scientists' attention on the development of fundamental and applied research connected with the further burgeoning of the republic's national economy and culture. The party committees and primary party organizations of the scientific research and planning and design institutions have done a considerable amount of work in mobilizing their collectives to fulfill the party and government directives on the development of science and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

The network of scientific research institutions has expanded and their material and technical base has strengthened. New scientific research institutes for the economics and organization of agriculture and for cardiology have been created. There are now over 8,000 scientific workers in the republic, including 2,700 doctors and candidates of science. Many of them have been decorated with high government awards and honorary titles. Over the past 5-year period two of our scientists became USSR State Prize winners and 40 were winners of the Kirgiz SSR State Prize in the sphere of science and technology.

The 25th anniversary of the Kirgiz SSR Academy of Sciences--which, thanks to the tireless concern of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government and the diverse aid of the USSR Academy of Sciences and other of the country's scientific institutions, has become a major scientific center--was an important event in the life of the republic.

Graphic new testimony to the great attention paid to the development of science in the republic was the in-depth study, by a USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium commission comprising the country's leading scientists of the state of and prospects for scientific research in the republic. Having comprehensively analyzed the scientific and scientific-organizational work of the Kirgiz SSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium defined the main avenues and prospects for the scientific research of its subdivisions. The Kirgiz CP Central Committee expresses profound thanks to the USSR Academy of Sciences for this tremendous aid. (applause) The decision adopted will undoubtedly serve as an effective stimulus to the further enhancement of the effectiveness of the scientific research conducted by the republic's Academy of Sciences and to the reinforcement of science's link with production, and will promote the entire business of the development of science in Soviet Kirgizia.

We note with satisfaction that in recent years the results of scientific research have been finding increasingly broad application in the national economy and are opening up increasing opportunities in the study and comprehensive utilization of the republic's rich natural resources. Thus important practical results have been obtained in researching problems of the automation of production processes and irrigation systems, the science of mine engineering, the prospecting and extraction of minerals and the development of preparations to combat infectious diseases in farm animals. The new method of obtaining naturally alloyed finely divided iron [prirodno-legirovannyy zheleznyy poroshok] developed by scientists of the Academy of Sciences has great prospects.

During the 10th 5-Year Plan the institutions of the republic academy alone have introduced about 200 proposals into production, with a saving of over R60 million. The role of the science and production associations for arable farming and stockraising in introducing into practice the recommendations of agricultural science is increasing.

Social scientists have carried out a series of topical pieces of research aimed at improving the working people's communist education and improving the standard of ideological work. Work has been completed on the creation of the Kirgiz Soviet encyclopedia. The second edition of the book "Sketches From the History of the Kirgiz CP" ["Ocherki Istorii Kommunisticheskoy Partii Kirgizii"], which has met with a positive assessment among the public, has been published.

At the same time there are substantial shortcomings in the organization of scientific research and the practical assimilation of its results. Scientific institutions are still insufficiently concentrating efforts and funds on the development of the most urgent and promising problems and are failing to display due persistence in the prompt introduction of the results of scientific research into production. Scientific research has not yet been properly developed in the sphere of machine building, power, water problems and ecology.

There is a lack of scientifically substantiated recommendations on topical problems such as the improvement of the utilization of manpower, fuel and energy, and mineral and raw material resources, and raising the level of mechanization and automation of industrial and agricultural production, soil fertility and livestock productivity. Scientific institutions specializing in agriculture must render considerable aid in improving the standard of work on animal selection.

The planning and coordination of scientific research work need serious improvement. Excessive diversity of subjects and duplication are still allowed to occur, which leads to the dissipation of scientific forces and unjustified material expenditure. The transition to the targeted-program method of research is being implemented only slowly. The republic's Academy of Sciences and Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education are failing to take adequate steps to make active use of VUZes' scientific research potential.

Despite the fact that one-half of all the doctors and candidates of sciences are concentrated in them, the effectiveness of and practical return from the VUZes' scientific forces are slight. I would like to stress in particular that science becomes a direct productive force only when its achievements are most speedily embodied in new machinery, manufacturing processes, instruments and materials. For this it is essential to strengthen increasingly persistently the links between science and production. Meanwhile it is in precisely this sphere that we still have many weaknesses. Sometimes years pass before a scientific development finds its way into production. This discrepancy is particularly great at the institutions of the republic's Ministry of Agriculture. Take the following example.

It was 4 years ago that the republic's Ministry of Agriculture adopted for introduction the recommendations of the Academy of Sciences' Institute of Biochemistry and Physiology regarding the feeding of trace elements to sheep with a view to increasing the wool yield and live weight (the recommendations were, incidentally, approved by the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences back to 1972). Good measures were outlined, but they have not been implemented completely. And to this day the recommendations have not been applied extensively.

Such instances are not isolated, unfortunately. Many ministries and departments are slow to utilize the results of scientific research work and reject innovations on various pretexts. The Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Rural Construction, the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry and the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways regularly fail to fulfill plans for the introduction of scientific and technical achievements. During the 10th 5-Year Plan they failed to meet 152 targets. As a result of this there was a R10 million profit shortfall. This attitude toward scientific and technical progress is absolutely intolerable.

Enterprise and scientific research institution party organizations must seek more actively to strengthen the ties between science and production and to enhance the role of scientists, designers and planners in retooling the national economy. The status and fruitfulness of scientific research work must be examined regularly at party meetings and party committee Bureau sessions, fuller use must be made of the right granted by the CPSU rules to control the administration's activity, and the responsibility of communists working in scientific institutions must be increased. It is important to inculcate in the collectives of scientific workers a mature understanding of the fact that only an alliance with practice and with production can increase science's effectiveness.

It is essential to elaborate in depth urgent problems of the republic's economic and social development and to issue scientific recommendations on optimal ways of developing its natural and raw material resources.

The incorporation of Kirgizia's as yet untapped natural resources in the national economic turnover on the basis of the fulfillment of large-scale comprehensive targeted programs via the joint efforts of scientific institutions and the relevant ministries, departments and enterprises has become more topical than ever. As has already been noted, in the new 5-year plan will begin the implementation of the first such long-term national economic program for the comprehensive utilization of the mineral and raw material, land, water and energy resources of Issyk-Kulskaya Oblast and areas of the Chuyskaya Valley.

The implementation of this program must be based on major fundamental and applied research into the region. Our scientists must substantiate in depth all questions of the formation and development of the projected national economic complex. In conjunction with the planning institutions they must solve a series of major scientific and technical problems such as the construction and operation of hydraulic engineering, power and other projects under complex mountainous conditions and problems of the socioeconomic development and rational utilization of the natural resources of the Issyk-Kul region and the Chuyskaya Valley. Scientific recommendations are also needed for the protection of water resources from depletion and pollution, and primarily the protection of Lake Issyk-Kul. The in-depth development of these and other important questions requires the participation of many scientific and planning institutions of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Gosplan and a number of union ministries and departments.

A certain amount of work is already being done in this direction. Thus, a comprehensive program of scientific research work for the 11th 5-Year Plan on the problem of the formation and development of the said national economic complex has been prepared in the republic with the participation of the scientific institutions of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the USSR Gosplan, and the concept of the complex itself is basically elaborated. The implementation of the projected scientific research program must become the pivot of the work of all institutes of the republic's Academy of Sciences in the forthcoming decade.

In the social sciences sphere it is essential to concentrate scientists' efforts on the elaboration of topical problems and the generalization of the experience of the CPSU's creative activity under the conditions of developed socialism (following the example of the republic party organization) and on preparing research and recommendations which would promote the successful implementation of the party's economic and social policy and national economic plans and the improvement of the system of administration and the forms and methods of socialist economic management. The elaboration of regional problems of the development of productive forces and production relations and the raising of social production efficiency must become an important sphere of the social scientists' activity. Research should be expanded into problems of the social structure and political system of developed socialism, man's communist education and all-round harmonious development, the socialist way of life and others.

It is essential to step up work on training highly qualified scientific cadres, to make full use for this purpose of the potential of targeted postgraduate work in the country's leading scientific institutions, to improve fundamentally the postgraduate work of the republic's Academy of Sciences and VUZes, to increase its effectiveness and to take effective steps to train highly skilled specialists--doctors of sciences--particularly in the natural sciences and technical specialities where we are experiencing an acute shortage of scientific cadres.

The party committees must investigate more deeply the activity of the party organizations and scientific institutions and enhance their activity in ensuring a high level of results and in improving the quality of scientific research work.

The Rise in the People's Material Well-being and Cultural Living Standards

Comrades: The supreme goal of the party's economic strategy and social policy is the steady boosting of the people's material and cultural living standards; further increasing Soviet people's well-being, improving their working and living conditions, ensuring considerable progress in public health, education and culture--everything that contributes to shaping the new man and improving the socialist way of life.

In the period under review the republic's party organization has achieved considerable results in resolving these tasks. During the 10th 5-Year Plan national income showed an increase of R3 billion compared with the preceding 5-year plan. More than R15 billion were appropriated from national income for purposes connected with improving the population's living standards--R3.5 billion more than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

Counting payments and benefits from the social consumption funds, the average monthly wage of workers and employees in the republic is now R209. The increase during the 5-year period was 11.2 percent. And kolkhoz members' average monthly remuneration increased 12.6 percent.

As our economy grows and Soviet people's well-being grows, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, increasing significance is assumed in their lives by spheres of social activity such as trade and consumer services. In the period under review the Kirgiz CP Central Committee has taken specific measures to further develop trade and public catering.

The volume of retail trade in the republic in 1980 reached R2.6 billion, an increase of 27 percent, in comparable prices, over 1975. The sum total of goods [tovarnaya massa] sold during the 10th 5-Year Plan showed an increase of R3 billion over the 9th 5-Year Plan and totaled R11.6 billion.

The material and technical base of state and cooperative trade improved. Stores with a trading area of 97,000 square meters and public catering enterprises to seat almost 8,000 people were constructed and commissioned. During these years retail trade turnover in cooperative trade increased and trade services for the rural population improved.

At the same time there are still many serious shortcomings and unresolved questions in trade. In a number of rayons the material and technical base of trade is very weak and lags considerably behind the existing normatives. The Ministeries of Trade, Construction and Rural Construction have not commissioned all the trade projects. The republic's consumer cooperative organizations must show more initiative in increasing raw material and food resources and must improve work to purchase agricultural produce in rural areas.

The economic ties between industry and trade must be strengthened and improved. "It is the direct duty of trade to be much more active in influencing production and obtaining from industry the goods that the consumer really needs and to maneuver resources more efficiently," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) plenum. We must consistently and purposefully implement this instruction.

Comrades: Some work has been done in the period under review to improve the population's consumer services. The volume of them has increased almost 50 percent and totals about R80 million. Consumer service combines have been constructed and commissioned in a number of cities and major population centers in the republic. Permanent consumer service establishments now cover about 1,300 villages and settlements and more than 500 types of service are on offer to the population. The capacities of municipal service enterprises have increased, as have the water and sewage networks.

However, the increase in the volume of consumer services has not reached the level projected by the 5-year plan. Unsatisfactory use is being made of the production capacities that have been created and fixed capital. The shortcomings in the work of housing and municipal services are especially great. The Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers receive many letters and complaints from working people about late and poor-quality housing repairs, unsatisfactory supplies of drinking water, heat, fuel and gas, and the poor state of repair of utility systems in apartment blocks.

The Ministries of Consumer Services (Comrade Dadabayev) and Housing and Municipal Services (Comrade Suyumbayev) must eliminate the major shortcomings that have been noted and improve the standards of consumer and municipal services to the population. Party and soviet organs must systematically monitor this matter.

Comrades: During the 10th 5-Year Plan a great deal has been done to develop public health. Health is one of the characteristic indicators of the people's social well-being. The Kirgiz CP Central Committee resolutions on measures to further improve the people's health and the protection of children's health, to prevent environmental pollution, and others were of great significance in this work.

The republic now has an extensively developed network of preventive medical institutions, in which 10,400 doctors and more than 32,000 paramedical personnel [rabotniki sreonego medpersonala] offer medical assistance to the population. They perform their humane duty with a high sense of responsibility. The role of medical science in improving methods of preventing, diagnosing and treating disease has increased. Scientific research is more closely and directly linked with the demands of the people's health.

However, there are still shortcomings and omissions in organizing the protection of working people's health. The development of the material base of preventive institutions, especially in the countryside, is lagging behind the requisite requirements and large, multiple-specialty medical establishments are being constructed only slowly.

Party committees, soviet organs and the Ministry of Health must step up ideological education work among medical personnel and preclude instances, of the violation of medical ethics, negligence and inattentiveness toward patients. Attention must be focused on further strengthening the material base for protecting the people's health, on developing preventive work, the clinic methods of service and specialized medical assistance, and on improving hygiene conditions in working people's work and daily lives. An important task of party, Soviet and economic organs is to ensure the strict monitoring of legislation on nature conservation and suitable measures against environmental pollution.

Large-scale measures for working people's social security were implemented in the period under review. Over the 5-year period about R2 billion were spent in the republic on paying out pensions and benefits. Working people in this sphere must continue to improve their activity so as to ensure that working people in need of social security get it in accordance with the law and without unnecessary trouble and effort.

Comrades: The system of people's education and young people's vocational training was further developed and improved in the period under review. The purposeful work by the republic's party organization and all the party in this direction was determined by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's indication that "the modern scientific and technical revolution imparts to labor--and therefore to the training of people for labor--a character different from that which it previously possessed."

The Kirgiz CP Central Committee paid unremitting attention to the questions of strengthening the composition of cadres in the people's education system, improving the standard of the training and educational process and improving the labor training and vocational guidance of young people and their preparation for life and labor. These questions were constantly kept in view by obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, and educational establishments' primary party organizations.

The targets outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress decisions for the further development of this important social sphere in the republic were largely fulfilled.

The republic now has 1,614 general education day schools, at which 828,000 children are undergoing instruction. In the last 5-year period 345,000 people graduated from secondary school--100,000 more than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. At the present time more than 98 percent of graduates from the eighth grade continue their studies in various educational establishments offering complete secondary education. Those are substantial achievements, comrades.

Definite successes have been achieved in improving pupils' labor training and vocational guidance, and each year more than half the secondary school graduates start work in production. The quality of tuition in schools is rising and the standard of teacher cadre training is improving. Some 47,000 teachers are now working in the schools, and 70 percent of them have higher education.

At the same time the organization of the people's education must be further improved. The standard of ideological education work in many schools is still low. In a number of rayons and cities not enough attention is paid to implementing universal secondary education. There are serious shortcomings in work with teacher cadres.

The educational material base for the people's education remains weak in many rayons. At the same time the funds earmarked for constructing schools are not being fully assimilated. Party committees, people's education organs and construction organizations must henceforth ensure the absolute fulfillment of the plan for commissioning educational projects.

Schoolchildren's labor education needs further improvement. It is no secret that many school graduates do not receive the requisite labor training or an adequate idea of the mass worker professions and experience difficulties in making the transition to work in the national economy.

To improve the quality of tuition and pupils' communist education it is important to strengthen school's link with life, to educate schoolchildren in the spirit of profound respect for labor in the material production sphere and to prepare them for vigorous labor activity in the national economy, taking into account local needs for skilled worker cadres.

A most important component of training and education work at school is the further improvement of the teaching and study of the Russian language, which is the generally recognized language of inter-nation communication in our country. Soviet Kirgizia's working people greatly value the fact that the Russian language makes a good contribution to the cause of the international cohesion of the Soviet nations and nationalities, to strengthening the country's economy and to the mutual enrichment of national cultures, and promotes the successful resolution of the tasks of communist building. (prolonged applause) The Russian language is exerting a great beneficial influence on the further development of the Kirgiz literary language, on the enrichment of its vocabulary and means of expression and on the improvement of its grammatical structure.

Attaching great importance to further improving the study and teaching of the Russian language and to stepping up propaganda for it among the republic's Kirgiz population, the Kirgiz CP Central Committee Bureau examined these questions four times during the period under review and adopted appropriate decisions, and in 1971 the republic party organization's tasks in this sphere were discussed at a party aktiv meeting.

We note with satisfaction that party and Soviet organs and the republic's organs of people's education have accumulated great experience of satisfying working people's growing wish to acquire a perfect mastery of the Russian language. The state of the study and teaching of the Russian language depends primarily on the availability of highly qualified teaching cadres. Attaching prime importance to this issue, the Kirgiz CP Central Committee requested the CPSU Central Committee to authorize the organization in the republic of a Russian language and literature teacher-training institute. As you know, our suggestion was supported and the Institute of Languages and Literature has been operating in Frunze since 1979. We regard the opening of this, the republic's 10th VUZ as a vivid manifestation of the constant paternal concern of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government for the flourishing of Soviet Kirgizia and of the other fraternal republics and for strengthening the Soviet peoples' inviolable friendship. (prolonged applause) We must constantly improve the organization of Russian language teaching in all types of educational establishments.

Comrades: In the period under review the Kirgiz CP Central Committee adopted a number of important decisions signposting directions in the development of the vocational and technical education system in the republic. Their implementation made it possible to take a qualitatively new step in developing the vocational and technical education system. In accordance with the 25th CPSU Congress decision, the republic has completed the switch to training mass-profession worker cadres with secondary education. That is an important social gain.

More than 55,000 students are now being trained in the 93 vocational and technical schools. In the last 5-year plan 23 new schools were opened and more than 140,000 graduates in 227 specialities were sent into the national economy, which is almost 35,000 more than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. The training-material base of vocational and technical education has strengthened, the composition of engineering teaching personnel has improved and the quality of the training and communist education of young workers has risen.

However, it must frankly be admitted that the rate at which skilled workers are being trained is still lagging far behind the national economy's growing demand for them. The construction of new vocational and technical education projects is proceeding unsatisfactorily. Many base ministries and departments, especially construction ministries and departments, are not giving due assistance to the vocational and technical education system. The leaders of a number of major enterprises that are in dire need of worker cadres still have no vocational and technical schools or even plans for opening them in the near future.

The consistent growth of the country's productive forces urgently requires that a stable influx of skilled manpower into production be ensured. Life has shown that the most effective way of training full-value reinforcements of worker cadres is to expand the network of vocational and technical schools and to create such schools under the auspices of all major enterprises in each sector of the economy.

There are also many shortcomings in the work of the vocational and technical education system itself. Certain schools are poorly staffed with qualified engineering teaching cadres, especially masters of production training. High quality is not always ensured in the training of young workers, and the problem of ensuring that vocational and technical school graduates stay with their labor collectives remains an acute one.

Overall, no more than 65-70 percent of vocational and technical school graduates settle down permanently in production. The primary factor affecting this is the lack of consideration for young workers shown by many economic leaders, who fail to create suitable conditions for them to work fruitfully and lead normal lives. At the same time this also indicates the serious omissions in instilling in young people a sense of responsibility for the work entrusted to them, civic maturity and pride in the vocation of worker. The Kirgiz SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education (Comrade Kasendeyev) must considerably improve education work among students. Party, soviet and economic organs and the republic's vocational and technical training and educational organs must do their utmost to strengthen the vocational and technical education system as the main base for training skilled worker cadres.

Comrades: Definite successes have been achieved in improving the activity of higher and secondary specialized education and in training engineering and technical cadres and highly qualified specialists for all sectors of the national economy, science and culture. In the last 5 years the republic's VUZes and tekhnikums trained 99,000 specialists, including more than 40,000 with higher education, which is 11,000 more than in the preceding 5-year plan. And 104,700 students and pupils are currently undergoing instruction in the republic's 10 VUZes and 41 tekhnikums. The scale of the training of specialists largely satisfies the needs of the republic's economy. The Central Committee has concentrated on questions of improving the efficiency of educational establishments' work and the quality of specialists' training. The creation of the republic's Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education was of great significance in this respect.

Considerable work has been carried out to strengthen the material base of higher and secondary specialized education. Over the 5-year period 10 study blocks and annexes and 11 hostels with a total area of more than 60,000 square meters were commissioned. However, there are still many shortcomings in the training of young specialists. A considerable proportion of students graduate from educational establishments with only mediocre knowledge. The comprehensiveness of students' theoretical instruction, practical training and communist education is still by no means fully ensured.

The shortcomings in the tuition and education of students stem primarily from the fact that VUZ leaderships and party organizations take little interest in questions of improving the qualitative composition of scientific teaching cadres and improving their qualifications. The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and educational establishments' rectorates and party organizations must take effective measures to improve work with cadres and improve all aspects of the activity of VUZes and tekhnikums.

Decisive significance is assumed by questions of the correct planning of the training and placement of specialists and their utilization and settling in production. Checks have revealed that until recently the planning of specialists' training and placement was determined not by scientifically substantiated requirements, and not always by deeply considered requests from ministries and departments. As a result disproportions emerged between the need for specialists and their training in certain disciplines. Certain sectors of the national economy and regions of the republic have been unevenly supplied with qualified cadres.

That is not all. Many specialists are not used for their proper purpose. Suffice it to say that more than 20 percent of graduates from the republic's VUZes and tekhnikums are not placed in jobs according to their specialities, and that represents more than 2,000 people each year. The leaders of many ministries, departments, enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and also local party and soviet organs have not shown the requisite concern for settling the specialists sent to them. Thus fewer than 50 percent of specialists settle down within the Glavkirgizvodstroy, Ministry of Communications and Kirgizkolkhozstroy systems. The Central Committee has made a severe assessment of all these serious shortcomings.

Particular emphasis must be placed on the importance of the targeted training of specialists, with their grant being paid by a production facility [za schet proizvodstva].

In our republic's conditions this is one of the most effective ways of supplying remote areas with qualified cadres. Certain kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been making active use of it lately. However, very poor use of this method is being made in other sectors. Moreover, there is practically no targeted training of cadres such as doctors and teachers, of which remote areas are in dire need.

Party committees, ispolkoms and ministries and departments must make extensive use of opportunities for the targeted training of cadres both for the production sphere and for social and cultural institutions. Direct ties must be established with the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and contracts must be concluded with VUZes for the training of cadres. A great responsibility falls on higher education in this matter also.

The Gosplan must make a deeper study of questions of improving the planning of specialist training. In conjunction with the ministries and departments concerned. The long-term cadre needs of sectors of the republic's national economy and its individual regions must be carefully worked out.

Strictly Observing Leninist Norms of Party Life and Principles of Party Leadership

Comrades: In the struggle to fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress decisions the Kirgiz CP Central Committee has persistently sought to improve the standard of party leadership and to improve organizational and political work among the masses. The constant attention of the party's Central Committee and of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, personally toward problems of party building, and the Central Committee's regular examination of topical questions of party organizational work associated with improving party committees' style and methods of activity have given and continue to give the republic party organization invaluable assistance in its practical work to implement the tasks set by the party. (prolonged applause]

The Kirgiz CP Central Committee attached paramount significance to the consistent implementation of the Leninist principles of collective leadership, to deepening intra-party democracy and to improving the forms and methods of work of party, state and economic organs and primary party organizations.

An all-embracing influence has been and is exerted on the content, style and methods of the republic party organization's work by the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Work of Kirgizia's Party Organizations in Admitting to the Party and Educating Candidate Members of the CPSU."

Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee's instructions and recommendations, the republic party organization increased still further its militancy and the vanguard role of communists, stepped up its influence on all sectors of economic and cultural building and obtained a notable improvement in the qualitative makeup of those entering the party.

In the period under review the Kirgiz Communist Party grew by 16,656 people, and on 1 January 1981 there were 126,402 communists in its ranks, including 120,098 members and 6,304 candidate members of the party. Some 34.7 percent of the communists are workers, 22.9 percent are kolkhoz members and 42.4 percent are employees.

The main attention was devoted to strengthening the party's influence in labor collectives by means of admitting to the party leading representatives of the working class and kolkhoz peasantry. Among those who have joined the party ranks of the republic party organization during these years, most are innovators and production frontrunners who have an active influence on all aspects of the life of labor collectives.

The tasks of and prospects for the development of the republic's economy and culture and the specific features of labor collectives began to be taken more fully into account in regulating the growth of the party's ranks, whereas over the last 5 years admissions of workers in general as party candidates increased 120 percent. The proportion of workers in the electronics industry, land reclamation and water resources and motor transport and also stockmen, machine operators, irrigation workers and representatives of other leading sectors and professions became much higher. The total number of workers in the Kirgiz CP has increased by 7,545 people since the 16th congress and has reached 39,237.

Party organizations are also recruiting from among specialists and productions organizers. The trend to actively recruit women and young people into the party's ranks has become steady. The international nature of the republic party organization is clearly reflected in the composition of admissions to the party.

The principles of individual selection are being more strictly observed. The political, practical and moral qualities of those joining the CPSU are studied in greater depth. Monitoring of the candidate stage and the education of young communists has been stepped up. These questions have been constantly analyzed and checked against the CPSU Central Committee's demands; they have been discussed three times at Central Committee plenums and 68 times at obkom, gorkom and raykom plenums and have been raised regularly at Bureau sessions and communists' meetings. Compared with the period between the 15th and 16th congresses, the number of those not passing the candidate stage has fallen by more than two-thirds.

The network of young communists' schools has been extended and their work has improved. Young communists are regularly involved in talks, meetings with party veterans and reports to their comrades on their candidate stage. Young communists are actively involved in public and political life and are comprehensively tested in practice. All this has had a positive effect on the education of CPSU candidate members.

Today we have every reason to say that the vast majority of the republic's party organizations carry out work in admitting people to the party, improving the qualitative makeup of their own ranks and ensuring their ideological and political growth, and increasing the activeness of candidates and young party members at a standard which is up to the demands of the CPSU Central Committee resolution.

Comrades: Tasks in strengthening party influence in working people's collectives require the correct distribution of communists' forces. In the republic party organization as a whole more than 73.4 percent of communists are involved in the physical production sphere, including 35.3 percent in industry, transport, communications and construction and 32.5 percent in agriculture.

At the same time attention is drawn to the fact that in construction and transport organizations, despite the doubling of admissions of workers to the party, the party stratum remains low. This is chiefly explained by the high cadre turnover. Party committees must adopt effective measures to ensure the stability of labor collectives in these sectors. More attention should also be devoted to the further organizational strengthening of kolkhoz party organizations and to recruiting to party ranks from among the best specialists, engineers, technicians and scientific workers. With a view to improving work in strengthening law and order it is necessary to increase the party stratum in administrative organs.

The Central Committee and party committees and organizations have constantly had in mind questions of increasing the vanguard role and strengthening the responsibility of communists directly employed in the sphere of physical production.

In our day it is not enough to assess a communist's role in production only in terms of his fulfillment of output norms and pledges adopted. In the conditions of developed socialism and the scientific and technical revolution the communist must set a personal example in the struggle for technical progress, must have profound knowledge of the economy, new machinery and equipment, must thoroughly master progressive labor methods and must tirelessly seek out and bring into play internal production reserves. Where communists work, there must be no laggards.

Practice shows that the level of party leadership of labor collectives' life depends directly on the degree of initiative with which primary organizations, which are our party's foundation, work. The Central Committee has channeled the organizational and political work of obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms into strengthening and increasing the militancy of primary party organizations, shop organizations and party groups. To this end, in the period under review the Central Committee has regularly held seminars of primary party organization secretaries. At these seminars reports on topical questions have been delivered by secretaries, Bureau members and Central Committee section chiefs and there has been a broad exchange of experience of party work.

The structure of party organizations has improved constantly. In the period under review 435 primary party organizations, 461 shop party organizations and 491 party groups were set up. On 1 January 1981 there were 4,409 primary and 3,379 shop party organizations and 3,361 party groups. Under the guidance of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Certain Questions of Organizational Building and Forms of Work of Party Organizations in the Conditions of Production Associations in Industry," unified party organizations were set up in 128 production and science-and-production associations and councils of secretaries were formed in 12 industrial production organizations. This is something new. The Central Committee, its sections and the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms should profoundly study and summarize the practice of party committees' work in the new conditions.

Resolving tasks in increasing the militancy of primary party organizations, the Central Committee began to hear reports from them more frequently. In the 5 years reports from 18 primary party organizations, representing industry, transport, agriculture and scientific and cultural institutions, were examined at sessions of the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat. The practice of hearing primary party organizations' reports is an active form of giving them effective assistance.

The report-and-election campaign was a real review of party organizations' work in fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and 10th 5-Year Plan targets and plans and an important stage in preparing for the 26th CPSU Congress and the 17th Kirgiz CP Congress. In the vast majority of party organizations and committees, meetings and conferences passed in a well-organized, businesslike way and in an atmosphere of strict party exactingness, and exigency. Nearly 87,000 people took part in discussing the reports, of whom two-fifths were workers and kolkhoz members. This is the first time we have seen such high activeness during the reports and elections. It is important to note this feature--there were few speeches which took the form of reports on one's own activities, greater attention was devoted to a critical analysis of the work done and to determining ways, forms and methods of successfully fulfilling the tasks facing party organizations, and many concrete, businesslike proposals were put forward on these questions.

More than 15,000 proposals, recommendations and critical observations were made during the report-and-election meetings, and 1,200 at party conferences. They were all summed up by party committees. Concrete measures were elaborated to implement them. Two-thirds of them have already been implemented during the reports and elections and during the already elapsed period of preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Kirgiz CP Central Committee keeps a close check to see that the shortcomings and omissions existing in the work of party and economic organs which have been pointed out in communists' speeches are rapidly eliminated and that leaders set a personal example of a partyminded attitude toward rectifying shortcomings and efforts. To this end after every plenum, meeting and republic aktiv the Central Committee Bureau has actively examined the critical observations and proposals put forward and determined the necessary measures to implement them. The same practice has become established in obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, and this is having a beneficial effect on the development of the activeness of members of elected organs and of criticism and self-criticism in party organizations.

In the course of the report-and-election campaign the qualitative makeup of the elected party aktiv has improved. The representation of workers and kolkhoz members in the aktiv has increased considerably, which reflects our party's very nature. Practically all secretaries of primary and shop party organizations have higher or secondary education and some experience of party work.

Comrades: The Kirgiz CP Central Committee sought to organize its work in such a way as to provide the greatest possible scope for initiative and energetic actions by party organizations, members of elected organs and all communists in accordance with the Leninist norms of party life.

Collegiality was strictly observed in work. In the period under review there were 23 Central Committee plenums and 20 republic party aktiv meetings. Most important questions of fundamental significance for improving party leadership of the economy and of organizational, ideological education and ideological work in the republic were submitted for discussion.

Since the 16th Kirgiz CP Congress the Central Committee Bureau has had 130 sessions. The Bureau has resolved a wide range of questions concerning the comprehensive development of the republic's national economy, science and culture and the improvement of organizational and mass political work.

The Central Committee Secretariat devoted special attention to monitoring and checking the execution of decisions adopted. In the period under review there were also four scientific and practical conferences and 30 republic conferences and seminars of the party aktiv.

The elected aktiv was extensively involved in the study of questions which had to be discussed at plenums or Bureau meetings. Thanks to its participation, questions submitted for examination by the collective organ were resolved more profoundly and with greater skill and met with the support of party organizations and the broad masses of working people.

The Central Committee adopted measures to improve the standard of activity of obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms. In the period between congresses their role increased notably and they began to exercise more competent leadership of economic and cultural building. The successes achieved in the republic's economy and culture were largely determined by the improved standard of organizational and ideological education work by obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and their bureaus and secretaries, enjoying--as the conferences have shown--the support and trust of communists. The Central Committee examined and summarized the positive experience of work by the Kochkorskiy, Toktogulskiy, Tyupskiy, Fruzenskiy, Issyk-Atinskiy and several other party committees. The Central Committee constantly directed party committees toward doing everying to strengthen the monitoring and checking of execution and toward increasing workers' personal responsibility for the task entrusted to them. The role of party commissions attached to the Kirgiz CP Central Committee and local party organs increased. Party commissions raised important questions associated with the struggle for strict observance by communists of the demands of the CPSU rules and party and state discipline.

This promoted the situation where, in recent years, the republic party organization has seen a fall in the number of communists called to account to the party for violations of the demands of the CPSU rules, party and state discipline and the norms of communist morality. The number of people expelled from the party has fallen considerably.

Comrades: The structure of the Kirgiz Communist Party, as of other CPSU detachments, is constantly improving in the light of the ever growing, increasingly complex tasks of communist building. Here, as in the resolution of other important questions of economic and cultural development and the communist education of Kirgizia's working people, we constantly sense the tremendous concern and attention of the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally. In the period since the 16th Kirgiz CP Congress, Leninpolskiy, Panfilovskiy, Issy-Atinskiy and Bazar-Kurganskiy Rayons and the corresponding raykoms and the Kara-Kula and Talas Gorkoms have been created in the republic, in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee's decision. Kara-Balta has been formed as a city under republic jurisdiction. A bright new example of the CPSU Central Committee's constant concern for our republic is the formation, within the Kirgiz SSR, of Talasskaya Oblast, Talasskiy Obkom and Manasskiy and Chatkalskiy Raykoms.

The formation of new party organs has created opportunities for further improving organizational and political work among the masses and party leadership of economic and cultural building, and also for strengthening the training and education of cadres. We express cordial thanks and deep gratitude for this major new concern to the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Comrades: The Kirgiz CP Central Committee, guided by the decisions of the 25th party congress and plenums and by CPSU Central Committee resolutions, sought persistently to improve its work style and methods and strove to ensure that all levels of the republic party organization operated harmoniously and purposefully. In this connection the practice of long-term planning embracing all elected organs, from the Central Committee down to the party bureaus of primary party organizations, was widely developed. This promoted the introduction of a systematic, comprehensive approach to resolving urgent questions of party work.

Regulations were approved for the work of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee apparatus, which had a positive effect on improving sections' executive discipline and all the apparatus' work in monitoring and checking execution.

Fulfilling Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions on the need to "strengthen and toughen control over the fulfillment of plan targets and the decisions adopted" and proceeding on the basis of principles arising from the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the State of the Monitoring and Checking of Execution in the USSR Ministry of Petroleum-Refining and Petrochemicals Industry," the Kirgiz CP Central Committee adopted practical measures to strengthen the effectiveness of party control. Work in fulfilling resolutions of the party and the Soviet Government held a special place in the Central Committee's activity. The Central Committee determined concrete ways, means and forms of implementing the tasks set and used its own sections to implement constant monitoring of the progress in fulfilling them.

After the Central Committee's adoption of a resolution, the appropriate section elaborated concrete organizational measures to implement this decision. In organizing work to check the execution of party and government decisions the Central Committee devoted priority attention to ensuring the fulfillment of economic development plans and the increased efficiency of work by every sector of the national economy and by every enterprise, kolkhoz and sovkhoz.

Local control of cadres' work and the practical fulfillment of tasks became an important form of checking the execution of decisions for many party committees. To this end secretaries, Bureau members, section chiefs and other Central Committee executives regularly visited enterprises and organizations, sovkhozes, kolkhozes and construction sites and studied the state of affairs on the spot. Members and candidate members of the Central Committee and members of the Kirgiz CP Auditing Commission participated actively in this work. In the period under review they carried out a total of about 1,800 missions to check execution and give practical help on the spot.

The same approach to monitoring the execution of party decisions is implemented in most of the republic's party committees. The initiative of the Pervomayskiy Raykom, which held a scientific and practical conference on the theme "Monitoring and checking of execution--an important condition for the fulfillment of party decisions," merits approval. The participants attention was focused on the book by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, "Questions of the Work of the Party and State Apparatus." Thus fundamental work crystallizes profoundly and consistently for the first time in the practice of party building, the invaluable experience of our party's activity in strengthening and improving the work of the apparatus of party and soviet organs.

In fulfilling the 16th Kirgiz CP Congress decisions we secured a substantial strengthening of the control functions of primary party organizations. More than 2,350 party commissions implementing the right of control of the administration's activity are now in operation.

The Central Committee corrected those party committees which did not display the necessary exactingness and flexibility in the execution of party decisions. In particular, stern observations were addressed to the Kalininskiy and Aravanskiy Raykoms in connection with the slackening of their work to monitor the decisions adopted, their passion for sessions and conferences and the substitution of these sessions and conferences for real organizational work among the masses. The criticism helped these party committees to eliminate shortcomings in their work style and methods and to increase leading cadres' responsibility for the task entrusted to them.

At the same time it should be admitted that the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat and obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms did not make full use of the potential for constant, effective party control in all important sectors of the republic's economy. This largely accounts for the substantial laggardness of a number of enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and even entire sectors.

The task of the new Central Committee, as well as obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and all primary party organizations, is to steadily and consistently improve the entire system of monitoring and execution of the decisions of party and state organs, to increase cadres' responsibility for the sectors entrusted to them and to strengthen party and state discipline in fulfilling party and government decisions.

Comrades: Our party displays tireless concern for extending and deepening socialist democracy, ensuring the fullest development of Soviet people's ever growing sociopolitical activeness and strengthening ties with the masses. Letters and personal appeals from working people to party organs are an important form of such ties.

During the 10th 5-Year Plan years the republic's party committees received more than 50,000 letters from working people, including more than 18,000 sent to the Kirgiz CP Central Committee. Their authors express unanimous support for the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, give opinions on questions which concern them, make concrete proposals aimed at improving work quality and eliminating existing shortcomings as quickly as possible and report on the successful fulfillment of personal 5-year plans and socialist pledges.

New evidence of the party Central Committee's concern for improving the state of all this work was provided by the creation of the CPSU Central Committee letters section, and of a letters sector in the Kirgiz CP Central Committee.

Taking into account the exceptional importance of work with working people's letters and personal appeals, the Kirgiz CP Central Committee Bureau submitted this question for discussion at the Central Committee plenum in April 1979, and a broad party and soviet aktiv took part in preparations for that plenum. Questions of improving work with letters were discussed at plenums of nearly all party committees. They are also discussed regularly at sessions of party committee bureaus. Over the 5 years obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms examined more than 600 questions associated with working people's letters and personal appeals.

In many party committees the practice of examining letters has improved and more lively, interested attention, good will and sensitivity has begun to be displayed toward them. Exactingness toward leaders of party, soviet and economic organs for the correct, timely resolution of questions raised in working people's letters has been increased.

An important form of strengthening ties with the masses and a significant source of information about people's needs, requirements and sentiments is the reception of citizens who appeal to party organizations. About 50,000 people were received at party committees over the 5 years.

In fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution on further improving the reception of citizens, the republic's party organizations have adopted many measures to improve this work. Most party committees and many soviet, trade union and economic organs have set reception days and hours which are convenient for visitors and have organized the reception of working people on Saturdays and before and after working hours. All party committees have introduced a unified system for receiving visitors, and three-fourths of them are received by secretaries.

The task of party, soviet and economic organs is to resolutely eradicate all remaining instances of red tape and bureaucracy in work with letters and personal appeals, to react correctly and to promptly eliminate factors giving rise to citizens' complaints and repeated appeals. From adopting measures in response to individual warnings it is necessary to move on to the comprehensive resolution of urgent questions, particularly those on which depend people's mood and readiness to work to their full ability.

Comrades: V.I. Lenin repeatedly stressed that "policy is implemented through people," that when a correct political line has been elaborated and the next tasks outlined, success depends on organizational work, on people and cadres.

Kirgizia's party organization has done some work to fulfill the 25th party congress demands, CPSU Central Committee resolutions, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and recommendations and the 16th Kirgiz CP Congress decisions on further improving the selection, placing and education of cadres. This was promoted by the comprehensive analysis by the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat of work with cadres in Tokmak Gorkom, Oktyabrskiy, Toktogulskiy, Chuyskiy and Kara-Syskiy Raykoms and a number of ministries and departments. The results of the republic party organization's cadre work in past years were summed up at the Kirgiz CP Central Committee plenum in May 1980.

Today we have every reason to report that since the 16th Kirgiz CP Congress it has been possible to significantly reinforce many important sectors of economic, cultural, educational and public activity with highly qualified cadres. Many enterprising, promising comrades with experience of work with people have taken leadership posts.

At present party committees are headed by qualified, politically mature specialists, skillful organizers and educators of the masses. All gorkom and raykom secretaries have higher education and more than 64 percent of them are specialists in industry, construction, agriculture and other sectors.

More than 95 percent of workers on the Central Committee schedule now have higher education and 66.5 percent of them are specialists in industry, construction, transport and agriculture. Nearly four-fifths of workers on obkom, gorkom and raykom schedules are specialists with advanced qualifications. Practically all leaders of enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and also ministries and departments have higher education and are specialists in various sectors of the national economy.

The Central Committee and party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, on the basis of an objective analysis of the state of affairs, make exacting demands on cadres as regards improving efficiency and work quality and as regards the work sectors entrusted to them.

More women are being appointed to leadership work than in the past. However, there are still few women who are appointed--and then only timidly--to leadership work in industry, construction and agriculture.

Party committees must study more broadly and deeply the political, practical and moral qualities of workers recommended for promotion and actively create an effective cadre reserve. Life confirms that such a reserve is formed by the best representatives of the working class and kolkhoz peasantry elected to party and soviet organs and who carry out active work to successfully implement party policy.

The elected aktiv of the republic party organization now numbers more than 37,000 people, that of the Komsomol organization--more than 110,000 and that of the trade union organization--323,000. Nearly 28,000 people are elected to the Soviets and about 110,000 to people's control organs. Workers and kolkhoz members are elected to the bureaus of all obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms.

The elected aktiv participates widely in preparing and discussing questions at plenums and party committee bureau meetings. Over the 5 years more than 20,000 people have spoken just at plenums of the party Central Committee, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and meetings of the party and economic aktiv.

The Kirgiz CP Central Committee and local party committees have begun to devote more attention to the training and retraining of cadres. In the period under review 35 people underwent training in the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, 390 in higher party schools and 2,205 on courses held by the Kirgiz CP Central Committee. Such forms of cadre retraining as training periods for executives in the Central Committee and obkoms, special seminars and scientific and practical conferences have justified themselves. However, the Central Committee and party obkoms still devote insufficient attention to organizing seminars for the study of leading experience of party work. It is within our power to do more to introduce the best experience accumulated both in the republic and elsewhere, and this work must be placed on a firm footing.

In the period under review measures were adopted to reduce the rate of cadre replacement and in the main workers were only transferred when this was necessitated by the interests of the cause or by the need to strengthen particular sectors. But certain party organizations and economic organs still permit the reassignment of leaders who cannot cope with their task. At the same time promising young workers are promoted only timidly.

In party committees such as Oshskiy and Narynskiy Obkoms, Przhevalsk and Kok-Yangak Gorkoms and Ala-Bukinskiy, Ak-Suyskiy, Sokulukskiy, Aravanskiy, Talasskiy and Pervomayskiy (Frunze) Raykoms the rate of replacement of leaders included in the respective party schedules is higher than for the republic as a whole.

The Central Committee pays great attention to the selection and promotion of party apparatus workers, for much depends on the apparatus personnel for ensuring the coordination and efficiency of the party committees' work. In the past years the party committee apparatuses have been strengthened with national economy specialists.

Comrades: The overwhelming majority of the republic's leading workers are politically trained, professionally accomplished, disciplined and enterprising and serve as an example in production and daily life. However, there are still cases where individual leaders forget their responsibility to the party and people. While mindful of its careful, solicitous attitude toward cadres, the Central Committee at the same time has not kept in leadership work those who have failed to cope with their duties. In the years since the 16th congress, 122 party schedule workers of the Central Committee have had to be dismissed for negative reasons, while for the obkom schedule the figure was 183 and for the gorkom and raykom schedules--1,331. We have had to dismiss the following raykom first secretaries: Zavorokhin of Ak-Suyskiy Raykom Suvanaliyev of Toguz-Torouskiy Raykom; Zhyrgalbekov of Dzhumgalskiy Raykom; Chykyyev of Bazar-Kurganskiy Raykom; Dagaziyev of Keminskiy Raykom; and Ergashev of Kara-Suyskiy Raykom; and the following rayispolkom chairmen: Aytpayev of Keminskiy Rayispolkom; Makhenya of Tyupskiy Rayispolkom; Kazakbayev of Leninpolskly Rayispokom and Polyanskiy of Sokulukskiy Rayispolkom.

The Central Committee and its sections and the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must study cadres more closely and display exactingness toward recommendations for the promotion of workers, and must know the opinion of the broad aktiv. The facts attest that the "fall from grace" on many leaders who have now been dismissed from leadership posts did not occur suddenly, that there were signs but that attention was sometimes not paid to them; or else people simply kept quiet about them. This shortcoming must be eradicated.

Our task is to continue to enhance exactingness toward cadres, to assess their work objectively, to reveal negative phenomena in the bud and take steps to eliminate them. In enhancing exactingness toward cadres it is essential to make fuller use of the measures of party control, persuasion and assistance. (applause)

Comrades: An important avenue in the Central Committee's activity in the period under review was the further improvement of the work of the soviets and the enhancement of their role in all spheres of economic and sociocultural building, in the development of socialist democracy and the strengthening of legal principles in state and public life. Much work has been performed to bring republican legislation into line with the new USSR Constitution and the Kirgiz SSR Constitution.

The party Central Committee, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms have examined questions linked with improvement of the activity of the soviets of people's deputies. The deputies who are communists set an example of a high degree of activity, initiative and a conscientious attitude toward the fulfillment of their duty as the people's elected representatives. Every third deputy completed his personal 5-year plan in 4.5 years, 480 completed them in 3 years and about 2,000 in 4 years. The work of the party groups in the soviets has been markedly activated, which has had a positive effect on the activity of the soviets' deputy groups and standing commissions.

At the same time individual ispolkoms do not always look deeply into the work of enterprises, organizations and institutions and are not concerned for the fuller utilization of labor resources or the improvement of consumer, medical and trade services to the population, especially in the countryside, and are lax in their attitude toward construction and municipal services.

The task of the party committees and all party organizations consists in ensuring that the soviets of people's deputies make better use of the rights granted them by the USSR Constitution, constantly improve their activity in the leadership of industrial and agricultural production and enhance their role in the fulfillment of national economic plans and in improving the working people's welfare, the people's education, health care and the the services sphere.

The strict observance of Soviet laws must be regarded as a matter of extreme importance. A high level of responsibility rests here on the organs of justice, the Prosecutor's Office, courts and militia. The party organizations are called on to display constant concern to ensure that the personnel of these institutions is replenished with trained, worthy cadres devoted to the cause of the party and people. The activity of these organs must be equal to the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally in the 6 January 1981 USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolution adopted on the report of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrades: The party Central Committee, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations are performing varied work to enhance the trade union's role in all spheres of production and social life. In the period under review the republic's trade union organizations became organizationally stronger, grew numerically and now number 1,325,000 members.

Party influence on the trade union's activity and the activeness of CPSU member in elective trade union organs have intensified still further since the publication of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the work of Karagandinskiy Obkom to fulfill the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress on the party leadership of trade union organizations and the enhancement of their role in economic and cultural building." These questions began to be examined more frequently at plenums, bureau sessions and party meetings.

A subject of special concern was the improvement of the selection, placement and education of the trade union cadres and aktiv and the improvement of the style and methods of their work. Much has been done to fulfill the instructions of the 25th CPSU Congress on increasing the mass nature of the kolkhoz trade union organizations.

The party organizations must continue to raise the responsibility of the communists working in the trade unions and to seek to ensure that the trade unions mobilize the labor collectives' creative forces more fully for the successful fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year-Plan targets.

Comrades: The 0.5 million-strong army of the republic's Komsomol is the reliable assistant of the party and the republic party organization, its combat reserve. The party Central Committee, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations, following the instructions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the instructions Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has given at Komsomol congresses, are constantly improving party leadership of the Komsomol. Over 13,000 young communists are working in leading Komsomol organs. The majority of party committees constantly guide the activity of the Komsomol organizations and render daily assistance to the Komsomol aktiv.

The republic's Komsomol is working actively in the national economy and making a great contribution to the cause of young people's communist education. The duty of the party committees and all party organizations is to continue to develop youth's political and labor activeness and to raise still higher the responsibility of communists working in the Komsomol.

The Komsomol Central Committee must seek persistently to ensure that every primary Komsomol organization is a militant and cohesive detachment of the Komsomol and a reliable assistant of the party organization, and that it forms in young men and women a communist world outlook, patriotism, firm ideological conviction and selfless loyalty to the cause of the party.

Comrades: The activity of the people's control organ is constantly under the eye of the republic party organization. Questions connected with their work are regularly examined at party committee sessions. The communists' participation in people's control work is rightly regarded as one of the most important party assignments.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On measures to further improve the work of the people's control organs and enhance party leadership of them in connection with the adoption of the law on people's control in the USSR" has had great influence on the further strengthening of the people's control organs.

At the same time the people's control organs' attention is still not always focused on questions on whose solution depend both the improvement of the standard of economic work and the fulfillment of state plans and targets. In a number of cases a conciliatory attitude toward various violations and abuses is tolerated. The party organizations must persistently raise the role of the people's control organs in verifying the actual execution of party and state directives, give every support to their initiative and view them as their own direct assistants in resolving the tasks of communist building.

The republic's party organization is faced with great and crucial tasks whose solution will require the augmentation of all our forces and energy. It is necessary to continue to work on strengthening discipline and organization and boosting cadres' personal responsibility, and constantly to raise the militancy of all detachments of the republic party organization and the communists' vanguard role. (applause)

For the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work

Comrades: The CPSU builds all its multifaceted activity on basis of Marxism-Leninism, a profound knowledge of the laws of social development and the organic union of scientific theory with the revolutionary-transforming practice of the working class and working masses.

The strength of Marxism-Leninism lies in constant creative development. Under present-day conditions, at the stage of mature socialism, when the tasks of communist building are being directly resolved, the significance of the party's theoretical activity is growing particularly. Our party, its Central Committee, and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally display tireless concern for the creative development and enrichment of Marxist-Leninist theory in its organic unity with the masses' social practice.

The decisions of the recent party congresses and CPSU Central Committee plenums, other party documents and the works and speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and of the members and candidate members of the Politburo and the secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee are an important contribution to Marxism-Leninism and the theory and practice of scientific communism.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's works have provided further in-depth theoretical elaboration of such cardinal problems of scientific communism as the natural laws governing the emergence of the communist formation and the dialectic of socialism's development into communism; a detailed characterization of developed socialism and of its distinguishing traits and features is provided.

Tremendous theoretical and political significance is attached to the conclusion that in the process of the creation of developed socialism the party of the working class becomes at the same time the vanguard, the party of the entire people; to the conclusion that the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat develops into the state of the whole peoples; to the proposition that the Soviet people are a new historical community of people.

Lenin's teaching on the party--and primarily such aspects of this teaching as the party's leading role, its class nature and social basis under the conditions of developed socialism, the scientific nature of the CPSU's policy, ways of improving the style of party work and others--has undergone further development.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's reports and speeches have elaborated in depth important problems of the development of the multinational Soviet state and the CPSU's nationalities policy. They stress that the nationalities question in terms of those aspects bequeathed to us from the prerevolutionary past has been fully resolved in our country. But national relationships even in the society of mature socialism "are a reality which is constantly developing and setting new problems and tasks." That is why the party examines attentively and resolves promptly questions linked with the further flourishing of all nations and ethnic groups, with the strengthening of their unity and fraternity and the augmentation of each one's contribution to communist building.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, formulated a new task of historic importance: to organically unite the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of the socialist economic system. Only under the conditions of socialism, Leonid Ilich stresses, does the scientific and technical revolution acquire a correct orientation according with the interests of man and society. In turn, only on the basis of the accelerated development of science and technology can the radical tanks of the social revolution be resolved and the communist society built.

The party documents and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches have elaborated profoundly the contemporary problems of the political and economic development of the socialist community, the international communist, workers and national liberation movement, the ideological antagonism of the two world social systems, and the foreign policy of the party and Soviet state.

The development of Marxist-Leninist theory in party documents and the works and speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev is a remarkable model of the unity of theory and practice, and of the profound scientific substantiation of the party's domestic and foreign policy, of the ways and methods of resolving the programmatic tasks of communist building and of the CPSU's entire practical activity at the present stage. (prolonged applause)

Leonid Ilich's works are a true guide for action. They have become a handbook for us all; leading cadres, communists and propaganda and agitation workers learn from them the ability to bring the party's ideas and plans to the broad working masses and to struggle actively for their implementation. The republic has completed the publication in the Kirgiz language of an anthology of L.I. Brezhnev's works, "Following Lenin's Course," in 7 volumes, and his 2-volume work "Topical Questions of the CPSU's Ideological Work" has been published. The books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands" have been published in the Kirgiz language, counting their publication in the period press, in an edition of 1.4 million copies and are enjoying enormous popularity.

Comrades: The working people's communist education is our party's programmed goal and an all-party matter. As V.I. Lenin pointed out, the development of the masses' awareness "remains, as always, the basis and main content of all our work" ("Complete Collected Works", Vol 13, p 376).

The tasks, avenues, forms and methods of communist building at the present stage were defined by the 25th CPSU Congress which pointed to a comprehensive approach to the educational process as the main condition for enhancing its effectiveness. The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the further improvement of ideological and political education work" was a document of tremendous importance for us all. The tasks of the republic's party organizations in fulfilling it were examined in a profound and comprehensive way at a meeting of the republic party aktiv, a Central Committee plenum, at obkom, gorkom and raykom plenums and at open meetings in all primary party organizations.

Guided by the party's fundamental guidelines, in the period under review the Central Committee devoted daily attention to further improving all ideological educational work and enhancing its effectiveness and efficiency.

During this period, by way of monitoring the implementation of the 25th party congress instructions, CPSU Central Committee resolutions and 16th Krigiz CP Congress decisions, the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat considered more than 60 questions concerning the activities of many party committees, ministries, departments and mass news and propaganda media in the sphere of education. The Central Committee discussed reports by party committees on various aspects of propaganda and agitation. Reports by Oshskiy, Issyk-Kulskiy and Narynskiy Obkoms on strengthening the role of sector departments in this matter were examined with a view to further enhancing the responsibility of all structural subdivisions of party committees for the state of ideological education work.

Specific measures were implemented to strengthen the most important sectors of the ideological front with theoretically trained and capable cadres. Thus, the Central Committee Bureau discussed a report by the republic ministry of culture on work with cadres in the light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Work in Selecting and Training Ideological Cadres in the Belorussian Party Organization" and a report by Tokmak Gorkom on work with propagandist cadres. We have evolved a definite system for training the ideological aktiv. During the period under review 335 ideological workers received additional training on courses under the Kirgiz CP Central Committee. The Central Committee introduced 1 month's probation for gorkom and raykom secretaries and executives of obkom, gorkom and raykom agitprop sections. Almost two-thirds of the propagandists in the system of party studies undergo additional training every year just on courses and seminars at the Central Committee and obkom houses of political education.

The fostering in communists and all working people of communist ideological conviction, which constitutes a fusion of knowledge, convictions and practical actions, was and still is an object of paramount concern to the Central Committee and all party organizations. The open party meetings with the agenda "to live, work and struggle in the Leninist, communist manner," in which almost 365,000 people participated, have been a great school of ideological education.

Party organizations are currently doing important work in connection with the nationwide discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress on the basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR over the next 10 years. More than 30,000 meetings have been held, with almost 1.4 million people participating in them, more than 138,000 people addressing them and approximately 3,500 suggestions and remarks being made. The republic's working people warmly and unanimously approve this program document of the party.

Comrades: Today a person's life stance is determined, above all, by the results of his labor and the extent of his participation in the struggle to implement the party's plans. Proceeding from this, the Central Committee concentrated the attention of party organizations on intensifying labor education and enhancing the effectiveness of the socialist competition.

The absolute majority of urban and rural working people now take an active part in it. Such forms of competition as the adoption of counterplans, the workers' baton, agreements of thousands, labor rivalry among allied enterprises and shock watches in honor of portentous events have become widespread. The patriotic initiatives of Rostov workers ("Work Without Laggards") and Moscow workers ("A Worker's Guarantee for the 5-Year Plan of Quality") and the initiatives of Ipatovskiy and Yampolskiy Rayon and other workers were actively taken up. The Kirgiz CP Central Committee Bureau heard reports from foremost workers and kolkhoz members on the ways and methods they use to achieve high results, and it supported their creative intiatives, particularly the patriotic initiative of light industry workers who pledged to fulfill the targets of two 5-year plans in one 5-year plan, as well as of foremost sheep raisers who adopted high pledges in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress--to fulfill the targets of 1981 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole ahead of schedule.

I could cite many examples of party organization's skillful work in fostering a communist attitude toward work in working people, developing the latter's creative activeness and enhancing the role of the labor collective in this matter as the basic cell of our society. I will refer to the experience of the administration and party organization of the instrument-making plant named for the 50th anniversary of the Kirgiz SSR (plant director Comrade V.I. Ugarov, party committee secretary Comrade A.K. Nanayev). Here they try to ensure that every working person in the plant is clearly aware of the social significance of his own personal involvement in the life of the collective and of his responsibility for its affairs. It is no coincidence, therefore, that it was right here that the movement "Progressive thinking in production," in which almost all the workers participate, came into being. A production conference, a society of inventors and rationalizers, a scientific and technical society and other independent working people's organizations are operating fruitfully at the enterprise.

This comprehensive system helps to enhance the role of the labor collective as a whole and of each worker individually in implementing such important tasks as the improvement of production management, scientific and technical progress, labor productivity growth and the improvement of working and living conditions. The fact that the enterprise coped with the 10th 5-Year Plan targets ahead of schedule, in October 1980, and produced above-plan output worth R20 million attests to the highly effective nature of the organizational and ideological education work being done by the party organization and the administration.

Certain positive experience of the working people's moral education and of the resolute surmounting of the direct opposites of communist morality has been accumulated in the republic. The Central Committee has displayed implacability and party-minded principledness in evaluating negative misdemeanors, regardless of who committed them, and severely punished those leaders who failed to justify the trust shown in them and deviated from the norms of party-mindednesss and morality. Much has been done to instill order in the selection of cadres for materially responsible posts.

Certain measures have been taken to overcome harmful survivals from the past, particularly religious ones. It may be stated with complete confidence that high ideological and moral principles have firmly asserted and are asserting themselves in all spheres of the republic's social life. Constant attention was devoted to strengthening legality and law and order and to improving the activities of administrative organs. A tremendous role in this respect was played by the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On improving work to safeguard law and order and intensifying the struggle against violations of the law." In the struggle against antisocial manifestations the law-enforcement organs began relying more on labor collectives, people's voluntary militia detachments, centers for the maintenance of public order, councils for the prevention of violations of the law and other public forces.

Comrades: In the period under review the Kirgiz CP Central Committee and party organizations attached paramount significance to the working people's international-patriotic education. Today we report to our congress with a sense of profound satisfaction that internationalist convictions have enjoyed further deepening and development in the consciousness of Soviet Kirgizia's working people, and there has been still further strengthening of mutual trust and fraternal cooperation, of the unity of the world-trust and fraternal cooperation, of the unity of the world-outlook and moral principles of the socialist way of life, and of the noble feeling of national, Soviet pride. "This," according to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's apt definition, "is a truly revolutionary upheaval in the social consciousness, whose significance can hardly be overestimated."

Representatives of more than 80 nations and ethnic groups live in the republic like a united, friendly family. They all work arm in arm in the name of our great socialist motherland's prosperity. The natural development of the irreversible process of the flowering and rapprochement of socialist nations and the internationalization of their entire material and spiritual life can be seen clearly in the examples of our republic.

The flowering of Soviet Kirgizia's economy and culture and the growth of the working people's well-being are the splendid fruits of the party's Leninist national policy, the fraternal friendship and mutual assistance of the Soviet peoples and, above all, the disinterested assistance of the great Russian people. And today we once again express our eternal gratitude to the great Russian people, whose inexhaustible revolutionary energy and labor heroism, patriotic selflessness and profound internationism, disinterestedness, ardent love and devotion to the socialist motherland and to Lenin's glorious party have always been and will be a source of inspiration and a splendid example and model for the Kirgiz people, just as for the other peoples of the land of the Soviets. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Internationalization is a powerful accelerator of social progress and the living soul of the Soviet economy and of the country's unified, interconnected complex, an indissoluble constituent part of which is the national economy of Kirgizia. Each of the enterprises which determine the republic's industrial face may rightly be called the creation of the great friendship of the peoples, for in it are materialized the labor and talent, the knowledge and experience of the working people not only of our republic but also of all the Soviet republics. Fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance were and still are the basis of the successes in developing the economy of each individual union republic and of the USSR as a whole.

The ideas of internationalism and of the peoples' fraternal friendship are widely propagandized in the system of political and economic education, at sociopolitical readings and scientific and practical conferences, in lectures and reports, in people's universities and clubs of international friendship. The festivals of the union republics devoted to the 26th CPSU congress, which are held here under the motto "In the united, fraternal family toward communism," play a tremendous role in strengthening international education.

The republic's party organizations conduct the working people's international education in indissoluble association with patriotic education. Special attention is devoted to the education of boys and girls in the splendid revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the party and the people. And our glorious youth, infinitely devoted to the ideals of communism and to its socialist motherland, works selflessly in the name of the latter's further prosperity.

There was a considerable improvement in the patronal work of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, labor collectives and cultural figures in the Soviet Army and Border Guard units stationed on the republic's territory, which are reliably guarding our motherland's southern borders. There was an appreciable improvement in DOSAAF activities.

We must continue to devote unremitting attention to the international-patriotic education of the masses. Our congress solemnly assures the CPSU Central Committee that the Kirgiz CP will cherish unreservedly and as its dearest asset and will keep pure and augment the great achievement of socialism--the Soviet peoples' fraternal friendship--will consistently and unservingly implement the Communist Party's Leninist nationalities policy and will educate all the republic's working people in the spirit of socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Comrades: The education of the republic's working people in the spirit of high political vigilance and implacability toward manifestations of a hostile ideology was and still is a very important avenue of the ideological work of party organizations. Party organizations do active work to expose imperialist and Maoist propaganda. The attempts of class enemies to undermine the moral and political unity of Soviet society are in vain, and Soviet people are more confident than ever in the righteousness of their cause and the triumph of communism.

Kirgizia's party organization makes a definite contribution to the cause of propagandizing the Soviet way of life in foreign countries, to strengthening economic, cultural and technical cooperation with socialist countries and other states and to further consolidating ties with fraternal communsit parties. The holding of USSR festivals in a number of foreign countries, with the participation of our republic, has been of tremendous significance in this respect.

Comrades: In resolving the task advanced by the 25th CPSU Congress of taking a comprehensive approach to problems of education, the party Central Committee, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations sought to make more effective use of the entire arsenal of forms, means and methods of ideological education work.

Paramount attention was devoted to improving the system of political and economic education. At present approximately 1 million people are studying in its various forms. This is more than double the number of students on the eve of the 25th CPSU Congress. Approximately 88 percent of all students in the system of political education are now studying in secondary and higher links--which attests to the increased general educational and political standard of communists and working people. The ideological and theoretical standard and the effectiveness of the study process have improved, its contents have become more topical and the works of K. Marx, F. Engels and V.I. Lenin, party documents and the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and other party leaders are being studied in ever increasing depth. The ideas of Marxism-Leninism are conveyed to the masses by 27,000 propagandists.

Measures have been taken to improve verbal political agitation. The number of lectures delivered has increased, and their ideological content and effectiveness have been enhanced. Leading workers participate more actively in ideological education work. It has become the rule regularly to hold unified political days--Leninist Fridays--sociopolitical readings and meetings of scientists and representatives of the artistic intelligentsia with workers and kolkhoz members at enterprises, on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and construction sites and in educational institutions. Up to 3,000 leading workers now address working people every month on Leninist Fridays, embracing up to 130,000 people at one time.

The needs of the population have begun to be satisfied more fully by cultural enlightenment establishments. Operating in the republic there are 1,156 clubs, more than 1,700 mass libraries with a book stock of approximately 20 million copies and 1,224 movie projectors. The number of people involved in various kinds of amateur artistic activities has reached 100,000. The creation of cultural complexes in the countryside and the centralization of libraries are promising issues.

Physical culture and sport enjoyed further development in the republic. The movement for fulfillment of the "Ready for labor and defense of the USSR" complex assumed a more mass nature. We are sincerely glad at the successes achieved by our sportsmen at the 22d Olympic games in Moscow.

Most effective among the methods of exercising ideological influence on the masses are the press, television and radio. The republic currently publishes 108 newspapers, with a combined print per issue of 1,237,000 copies, and 33 journals and other periodicals with a combined print per issue of over 1 million. The volume of television and radio broadcasts increased considerably in the 10th 5-Year Plan. The daily output of the five television channels is more than 43 hours, and that of radio 34 hours.

The Central Committee devoted great attention to enhancing the role of the mass information and propaganda media. The Central Committee Bureau examined reports by the editorial boards of SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN and SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA on the standard of their critical articles and on work with working people's letters. Reports from the editorial collectives of the journals KOMMUNIST and PROPAGANDIST I AGITATOR KIRGIZSTANA and the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting were heard. There was discussion of the activity of certain rayon papers and questions relating to party leadership of the press. All this made it possible to improve the quality and effectiveness of the printed word. In recent years the republic papers SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN and SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA have markedly raised the standard of their publications and have begun to speak out more often and more sharply against the negative phenomena still to be found in the republic.

Having said that, it must be noted that the attained standard of educational activity still falls short of the demands of the 25th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work." Unfortunately, there are still many weaknesses and shortcomings--and some very substantial ones--in the way it is organized. The ideological and political work being done is not always up to the working people's improved general educational and cultural standard and to their needs, and has actively influenced not all strata and categories of the population.

In a number of places political and economic training is not of a high standard. There are frequent instances of a formal approach to the assessment of its results. In the organization of economic education some ministries still fail to display a proper sense of responsibility--in particular, the Ministries of Construction, Rural Construction, Construction Materials Industry, Motor Transport and Highways and the Meat and Dairy Industry. Underestimation of economic education adversely affects the standard of administration and management and reduces the efficiency of social production.

Oral political agitation still contains elements of formalism whereby people try to confine its influence within the framework of purely quantitative criteria and assessments. In their free time the people make unsatisfactory use of the opportunities provided by cultural enlightenment institutions and physical education and sports organizations.

There are serious shortcomings in the activity of the mass information and propaganda media. Newspaper, journal, television and radio editorial boards sometimes lack the ability to focus attention on the main problems on whose solution our successes in political, economic and educational activity depend. Some newspaper, journal, television and radio materials are superficial, shallow and purely descriptive. Published materials still are not very effective.

The inadequate utilization of our entire ideological arsenal means that we do not always achieve the desired results in ideological and political, labor and moral education.

Take, for example, one of our main task--the task of instilling in all working people a communist attitude toward labor and social duty--and let us see how the educational potential of socialist competition is being exploited in this area.

It is no secret that many party and trade unions organs lack a profound grasp of the content of socialist competition and fail to take into account the heightened demands on it in the age of the scientific and technical revolution, and underestimate its social and educative role. Insufficient attention is given to publicizing the competition and to the workers' own participation in formulating and in verifying the course of fulfillment of the adopted pledges. Yet only through labor competition is it possible to instill in every working person love for his collective, a sense of responsibility for the job and professional pride.

Not everywhere is a principled struggle being waged against bureaucratism, red tape, abuses and bribery and against extravagance, theft of state and public property, mismanagement and abuses by individual officials. The general crime rate is not falling in the republic. In many places hooligans and drunkards do not feel constrained. Our legal education work in the home is poor. This must be why more than one-half of all crimes in the republic are committed on an everyday life basis, in a "domestic" situation, so to speak.

This intolerable situation is the result of the poor standard of preventive work in a number of cities and rayons and failure, especially by internal affairs organs (Comrade Gabidulin), to take prompt measures to uncover crimes. We are not taking adequate steps to solve such an important question as strengthening law enforcement organs with politically mature, ideologically convinced and professionally trained workers.

I must say something here about the state of legal education. The main element in this important work is that of instilling in every Soviet person a high legal consciousness and a sense of civic duty. The Ministry of Justice, whose function is that of methodological guidance and coordination of the work of state organs and public organizations engaged in propagandizing legal knowledge and explaining legislation to the population, is falling down on its duties. Basically, legal education is failing to draw into its orbit of influence individuals who neglect the rules of socialist communal life, and it is conducted without consideration for the state of law and order in production collectives and in the home. The preventive power of laws is markedly reduced because citizens are ill-informed on legal matters.

The organization of ideological education work among young people leaves much to be desired. We cannot adopt an attitude of indifference when some young men and women are shunning socially useful labor and seeking, as the people say, merely to "eat better" and "sleep sweeter." The Komsomol Central Committee, Komsomol obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and all Komsomol organizations in the republic must draw the most serious conclusions from this.

Certain party organizations are failing to give due consideration to the nature of the sharply exacerbated ideological struggle in the international arena and are not showing concern for educating all working people in the spirit of great political vigilance. There are cases of a conciliatory, uncritical attitude toward various kinds of Philistine rumors and idle talk. Bourgeois and Maoist ideology is not always consistently and intelligibly exposed.

Party committees are still poorly involving leaders in ideological education work and are failing to heighten the latter's responsibility for the state of the moral and political climate in the labor collective. But it is their direct duty to extensively brief the working people on the party's domestic and foreign policy, the life of the country and the republic and their collective's affairs. If a leader fails to combine economic and educational work in his activity and allows elements of bureaucratic administration to creep in, he loses the moral right to head a labor collective. This demand stems from the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On further improving ideological and political education work."

The explanation of all these and other miscalculations is the standard of party leadership of the whole educational process, which is still not high enough. It must frankly be admitted that the Central Committee and its ideological sections have not succeeded in totally surmounting the superficial approach toward the leadership of ideological education work which has been allowed to occur in a number of places, or in making more efficient use of all forms and methods of propaganda and agitation.

The new Central Committee's task is to adopt exhaustive measures to increase the effectiveness of all ideological education work. Ideological work must be raised to a higher qualitative level matching up to developed socialism's demands and the new tasks of communist building, and it must embrace the whole mass of the people and at the same time reach each person individually. "To enter into practical life," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stressed, "to help the people gain a clearer understanding of the meaning of that life and the direction of its flow, to help make that life better, more correct, brighter and richer both materially and spiritually--what could be more important and noble than that? That is the yardstick the party uses in approaching all forms of ideological work."

In this connection it is necessary FIRST [printed in boldface] To end the superficial, purely formal approach to the problems of education, to ensure that party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, economic organs, labor collectives, the family and school operate in a united front, and to make active use of the methods of education and the force of the law to ensure that ideological guidelines are purposefully embodied in practical actions in the spheres of labor, study and daily life.

SECOND [printed in boldface] To ensure vigorous and purposeful work by all sectors and detachments of the ideological front--party propaganda, oral political agitation, the press, television, radio, cultural enlightenment institutions and physical culture and sports organizations.

THIRD [printed in boldface] It is necessary to persistently implement the party's demand that leaders of all ranks combine economic, organizational and educational activity and that their responsibility be increased for the state of the moral and political climate in the labor collective and for the full use of the educational potential of advanced experience, socialist competition, the movement for a communist attitude toward labor and progressive forms of labor organization.

It must be made a rule that the leaders of enterprises, construction projects, kolkhozes and sovkhozes regularly--at least once a month--give the working people a detailed briefing on progress in fulfilling the socialist pledges and on the state of labor and production discipline and the collective's economic and social development plans.

FOURTH [printed in boldface] The center of gravity of ideological education work must be shifted to labor collectives and people's place of residence, and individual forms of this work must be constantly improved so as to increase the effectiveness of the influence on literally everybody.

Party organizations must tirelessly instill in every working person in the republic ideological conviction, implacability toward bourgeois and Maoist ideology, a class party approach toward evaluating social phenomena and a desire to live and work in Leninist style and to struggle persistently against everything preventing us from asserting the communist ideals.

A scientific world outlook must be persistently and consistently instilled in communists and all the working people, and they must be equipped with knowledge of Marxism-Leninism and the focal economic and cultural problems. In this connection propaganda of Marxist-Leninist theory, V.I. Lenin's rich ideological and theoretical legacy and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's works must be stepped up, we must embark on publishing a 55-volume Kirgiz-language edition of the complete collected works of V.I. Lenin.

Comrades: In the period under review the Kirgiz CP Central Committee has ensured the further development of the republic's artistic culture and has oriented creative unions and arts institutions toward improving the ideological and political standard of their activity and their professional skill and toward producing a businesslike, creative atmosphere in collectives. Since the 16th congress the Central Committee has taken a number of important decisions, including decisions on questions of improving work with the cadres of creative institutions and organizations, strengthening their ties with productive collectives and training and educating the young replacement for creative workers.

In the last few years the prestige and role of our creative unions have increased markedly. Their ranks have been joined by a large detachment of talented young people who, alongside the masters of the older generation, are making their contribution to further developing Kirgiz Soviet literature and art.

The congresses and plenums of a number of the republic's creative unions which have been held have demonstrated the artistic intelligentsia's close cohesion around Lenin's party and its Central Committee and its profound desire to devote all its strength, talent and energy to implementing the great ideals of communism. The Leninist principles of party-mindedness and ethnicity [narodnost] in literature and art and the decisions of the party congresses and the CPSU Central Committee on ideological questions are the lodestar of our creative workers and the immutable foundation and guarantee of further achievements by them.

In the last 5 years the vigorous fund of the republic's literature and art has been swelled with vivid, pithy books, movies and works of the dramatic, musical and fine arts created on the basis of socialist realism.

The process of the mutual enrichment of the fraternal peoples' cultures is expanding and deepening with every passing year. In the last 5 years in our republic works by Russian authors and writers belonging to other USSR peoples were published in editions totaling more than 8 million copies. The best works by progressive authors in foreign countries have also been published in the Kirgiz language. In their turn stories, novels and verse--showing a high degree of ideological commitment and interesting in their content and artistic form--by Kirgiz writers are widely published in the languages of the peoples of the USSR and foreign countries. In the last few years alone the print run of books by Kirgiz writers published in the fraternal republics, and also abroad, has totaled more than 2 million copies.

Cogent evidence of the high assessment of the achievements of Kirgiz literature and art is provided by the conferring of Kirgiz SSR people's writer Chingiz Aytmatov of the title of Hero of Socialist Labor, by the award of a Lenin Prize to Kirgiz SSR people's artist Turgunbay Sadykov, the sculptor, and by the award of USSR State Prizes to USSR people's artist Kalyy Moldobasanov, the composer, and Kirgiz SSR people's artists Uran Sarbagishev, the choreographer, and ballet dancers Reyna Chokoyeva and Aysuluu Tokombayeva for the ballet-oratorio "Mother Field," and also to the makers of the movie "The White Steamship"--Kirgiz SSR people's artist Bolot Shamshiyev, the director, and cameraman Manasbek Musayev.

The conferring of the honorary title "USSR People's Artist" on Director Asankan Dzhumakhmatov and performer Kayyrgul Sartbayeva and the award of republic honorary titles and Kirgiz SSR Ktoktogul state prizes to 75 leading masters of art literature are also evidence of the achievements of Soviet Kirgizia's artistic culture. (prolonged applause]

It is gratifying to note that Kirgiz SSR literary and artistic figures are fittingly representing Soviet multinational art abroad. In the last few years masters of the arts from the republic have perfomed with great success in many socialist community countries and also in Denmark, America, Italy, Japan, Syria and France. The great performing skill of USSR people's artist Bolot Minzhilkiyev, who has appeared in many of the world's theaters, has vividly demonstrated the blossoming of Kirgiz opera.

It must be stressed that the modern theme is the dominant one in the creative work of many masters of literature and art. More works have been created which shed light on the themes of morality, the life of the kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia today and the struggle against survivals of the past.

The achievements of Soviet Kirgizia's artistic culture are self-evident and they evoke a sense of legitimate pride in us. Nonetheless, we expect much more from literary and artistic figures. Soviet people's growing spiritual requirements and the increasing scale of the tasks of communist building--all that gives rise to the high demands made by the party and the people on the creative intelligentsia.

When it comes to the basic reasons for the appearance of works that are often slight in content and artistically uninteresting--and there are still a considerable number of such works in our republic--the first thing that should be noted is the authors' poor knowledge of Soviet reality and their inability to single out and vividly display its main trends. Many works rely excessively on humdrum daily occurrence, and one encounters many characters endowed with petty aspirations and feeble feelings.

The themes of labor, the people's exploits and the making of the new generations that will have to continue the great work of communist building are only rarely elaborated. In books, on the screen, on the stage and in works of fine art we do not always meet active people, convinced fighters for the communist ideals. The themes of patriotism, internationalism and the fraternal friendship among the USSR's peoples require further, more profound embodiment. We need vivid, cogent works "belaboring our ideological opponents," as the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On further improving ideological education work" says.

The Kirgiz CP Central Committee has paid great attention to strengthening and expanding the material and technical base of the republic's artistic literature. Buildings that have been constructed include the Kirgiz Drama Theater and the Uzbek Music and Drama Theater in the city of Osh, the Naryn Music and Drama Theater, a state circus and the first phase of the "Kirgizfilm" studios. On the eve of the opening of our congress the construction of the new Philharmonia Building was completed. This unique structure is an adornment to the republic's capital.

It should also be noted that in the last 5 years the detachment of architects, which has considerably reinforced its ranks, has markedly stepped up its activity. With every passing year the republic's cities, worker settlements and villages gain new amenities and become more beautiful.

They clearly show features of the new and the modern. Many of our architects seek to display a creative approach to developing designs and to take into account all the demands of today's urban planning and the republic's geographical peculiarities. In 1980 a group of architects and construction workers was awarded a Kirgiz SSR State Prize for the architecture and construction of the urban-type settlement of Toktogul. That is a good, indicative example.

Displaying party concern for the fruitful activity of the republic's artistic intelligentsia, we must continue to pay constant attention to instilling in our artistic intelligentsia a sense of high responsibility for the creation of works that are deeply ideologically committed in content and artistically expressive in form, to strengthening and enriching creative workers' links with life and to the mutual enrichment of the fraternal peoples' cultures. Literary and artistic criticism must also be developed in every possible way and its effectiveness increased. Particular mention must be made of the more purposeful training and education of the young replacement for creative workers, and also the strengthening of party influence among the creative intelligentsia.

Allow me, comrades, to express the confidence that Soviet Kirgizia's masters of literature and art will honorably fulfill their honorable civic duty, will respond in deeds to the fatherly concern of the party and government and will create significant new works about the soviet way of life, about our glorious contemporary, about his creative activity and his rich spiritual world. (prolonged applause)

Comrade delegates: The Central Committee has reported on the results of its organization, political and ideological work to fulfill the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and 16th Kirgiz CP Congress and the 10th 5-Year Plan targets.

With a sense of profound satisfaction we report today to the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and to the present congress that the republic party organization has done tremendous work to fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. We have scored great successes in all spheres of sociopolitical, economic and cultural life and considerably improved the living and working conditions of the republic's working people. A healthy, businesslike, creative atmosphere has been created in party organizations and in all labor collectives.

At the same time we are profoundly aware of and clearly perceive the shortcomings and unsolved problems that still exist in our work and the great reserves and available potential for developing the republic's economy and culture. In the past few years we have not managed to do everything the way we wanted to. The shortcomings and the ways of eliminating them are discussed in detail in the Central Committee report. There can be no doubt that the delegates' speeches will supplement and enrich the Central Committee report and permit us to make a still profounder analysis of the work that has been done and of our shortcomings and to devise measures to ensure a further improvement in the entire activity of the republic party organization.

We have embarked on the 11th 5-Year Plan with good results in work and rich experience. The republic is now faced with the still larger-scale and more crucial tasks defined by the draft Basic Guidelines. We must ensure a high rate of economic development, the further intensification of industrial and agricultural production and a considerable improvement in the working people's well-being.

The Kirgiz CP Central Committee believes that we are capable of the majestic plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan and that they will be fulfilled and overfulfilled. For we believe in the strength of the republic party organization, which has been enriched during the 10th 5-Year Plan with new experience of leading the masses and communist building. We believe in the inexhaustible strength and energy and the great spirit and patriotism of Kirgizia's working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia, in the strength and great capabilities of our cadres. Our republic party organization's invincible strength lies in the fact that it is boundlessly devoted to our party's Leninist headquarters--the Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. (prolonged applause)

The thoughts and feelings of the communists and working people of Kirgizia and of the whole country are now turned toward the 26th CPSU Congress. The supreme forum of the Soviet Union's communists will open up new horizons of communist creative work and will be a historic milestone in the life of the Soviet people and all progressive mankind. Our primary duty is to mobilize the republic's communists and all its working people to struggle to successfully fulfill the majestic program for further strengthening the material and technical base of communism which the 26th CPSU Congress will outline.

In order to fulfill the tasks facing us we must make skillful use of the Soviet system's inexhaustible creative forces, of the tremendous production and scientific and technical potential created in the republic and of our rich natural resources. It is the duty of party, state and economic organs, all social organizations, labor collectives and every Soviet person, the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress stresses, to sharply increase production efficiency and place all reserves in the service of the nation.. economy.

The Kirgiz CP--a militant detachment of the CPSU--has been, is and will continue to be a reliable prop of the party Central Committee in the struggle to implement the great Lenin's ideas and behests. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Allow me on behalf of our congress and all the republic's communists and working people to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that the Kirgiz CP will continue to be in the vanguard of the struggle for the triumph of the ideals of communism! (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Long live our great motherland--the USSR! (prolonged applause)

Long live the Leninist CPSU--Soviet society's leading and guiding force!

Long live the fraternal friendship and indissoluble unity of the Soviet peoples! (prolonged applause)

Glory to the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo, headed by that outstanding politician and statesman of our time and tireless fighter for communism Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev! (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

LENINGRADSKAYA OBLAST PARTY CONFERENCE UNDER WAY

LD031031 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 81 p 1

[LENTASS report: "25th Conference of Leningradskaya Oblast CPSU Organization"]

[Text] The 25th report and election conference of Leningradskaya Oblast organization began work yesterday in Tavricheskiy Palace.

The conference was opened by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom.

With great enthusiasm the delegates elected an honorary presidium comprising the Politburo of the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The conference's working organs were elected.

The agenda was ratified:

1. Report on Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom.

2. Report on Leningradskaya Oblast CPSU Auditing Commission.

3. On the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990."

4. Election of Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom.

5. Election of Leningradskaya Oblast CPSU Auditing Commission.

6. Election of delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress.

G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, delivered the report of Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom.

The report of the Leningradskaya Oblast CPSU Auditing Commission was delivered by its chairman, L.A. Gorchakov.

The following spoke in the debate: Yu.F. Solovyev, first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Gorkom; Hero of Socialist Labor V.S. Chicherov, fitter's team leader at the Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod Association; Hero of Socialist Labor N.F. Fedorov, first secretary of Tosno CPSU Gorkom; B.A. Muranov, general director of the Kirovskiy Zavod Association; A.I. Kirsanov, first secretary of Kalininskiy CPSU Raykom; Acad I.A. Glebov, Leningrad representative of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium and director of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Electrical Machine-Building and Instrument Building Technology; party group organizer Ye.Ye. Alekseyeva, milking machine operator of the Luzhskoye Sovkhoz Association's Dzerzhinskiy Sovkhoz; Col Gen M.I. Sorokin, commander of the Order of Lenin Leningrad Military District; Ye.I. Koshelev, party committee secretary of the S. Ordzhonikidze Baltic shipbuilding plant; G.M. Fedyahova, machinist of the Pervomayskaya Zarya Association; N.I. Popov, first secretary of Vyborg CPSU Gorkom; D.P. Nosyrev, chief of the USSR KGB administration for Leningradskaya Oblast; Hero of Socialist Labor V.P. Krevin, comprehensive team leader of Glavleningradstroy's No 16 Trust; Hero of Socialist Labor L.K. Pavlovskiy, director of the Pashskiy Sovkhoz; USSR People's Teacher A.N. Semensova, chief of the academic section of the No 203 SGPTU; B.I. Fomin, general director of the S.M. Kirov Elektosila Association; R.V. Nikolayev, chairman of the television and radio broadcasting committee of Leningradskiy Oblispolkom and Leningrad Gorispolkom; G.P. Steshovikov, lathe operator at the A.A. Zhdanov shipbuilding plant; A.N. Kolyakin, first secretary of Leningradskiy Komsomol Obkom; Hero of Socialist Labor O.I. Vitin, senior operator of the V.I. Lenin Leningrad AES; USSR People's Artist K.Yu. Lavrov; and Ye.I. Sharov, drivers' team leader of the No 1101 motor transport column.

The conference heard and approved the report of the credentials commission, delivered by its chairman P.P. Mozhayev, chief of Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom Organizational Party Work Department.

G.V. Romanov delivered the closing speech.

The conference delegates pronounced the work of Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom satisfactory.

The conference adopted a resolution aimed at further improving all work.

The report of the auditing commission was unanimously approved.

Numberous greetings telegrams were received by the conference.

S.L. Serokurov, instructor of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, is taking part in the work of the conference.

The conference of the Leningradskaya Oblast CPSU organization continues its work today.

REPORTAGE ON KAZAKH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

Precongress Ceremony

AU031636 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1509 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Summary] On 3 February, on the eve of the opening of the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress, congress delegates, representatives of Alma-Ata party organizations and Soviet soldiers arrived in Vladimir Ilich Lenin Square in Alma-Ata to pay a tribute of deep respect and love to the founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, to the great leader and teacher of all working people.

"Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary; Comrades Aukhadiyev, Ashimov, Bashmakov, Grebenyuk, Imashev, Kamelidenov, Miroshkin, Nazarbayev and Trofimov, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau member; Comrades Dzhiyembayev and Shevchenko, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau candidate members; and Comrade (Nikitin), responsible worker of the CPSU Central Committee, laid flowers at the monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin. At the pedestal of the monument flowers were laid on behalf of delegates of all oblast party organizations in the republic and of communists in the Red Banner Order-decorated Central Asian Military and the Eastern Frontier Districts."

Opening 4 Feb

LD041132 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] The Kazakhstan Communist Party congress opened today in Alma-Ata. In the hall of the Lenin Palace the delegates have gathered--foremost workers of industry and agriculture, figures of science, culture, popular education and art. Among them are 81 heroes of the Soviet Union ahd heroes of socialist labor. Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, read a report about the activity of the republican party organization during the period under review.

SOLOMENTSEV TOURS VOLGOGRAD, PRAISES ACHIEVEMENTS

LD032338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, was in Volgogradskaya Oblast 1-3 February. He addressed the meeting of the oblast party economic aktiv where tasks of party organizations, soviets of people's deputies, were discussed as regards mobilization of labor collectives for meeting with honor the 26th party congress and implementation of the food program. In the obkom of the CPSU he met party administrative officials and leaders of industrial enterprises. Special attention was paid to the need for an all-round increase in the output of consumer goods and an improvement of their quality. Comrade Solomentsev visited the town of Volzhskiy where he acquainted himself with the work of the enterprise of organic synthesis and chatted with workers and engineers. In (?Gorodishche) Rayon at the oblast experimental station, he displayed an interest in the work of scientists in raising yields of grain crops, fodder and industrial crops, in introducing scientific developments into production and in the prospects for the development of irrigated agriculture. He visited the construction site of the Panorama Museum of the Battle of Stalingrad and laid wreathes at the eternal flame of the Square of Fallen Fighters and in the Hall of Soldier Glory on Mamayevo-Kurgan.

In his trip around the oblast Solomentsev was accompanied by Kulichenko, first secretary of the Volgograd Obkom, and Lomakin, chairman of the oblispolkom.

GRISHIN, KUZNETSOV PRESENT AWARDS IN MOSCOW

LD021534 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Today in the great Kremlin palace there was a ceremony for presenting awards to the best workers of the Moscow Likhachev motor vehicle works.

Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, awarded the orders and medals to the Moscow workers. On behalf of the party Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Comrade Brezhnev, they cordially congratulated those awarded, wished them good health and new successes in the socialist competition.

NEW UZBEK SOCIAL SECURITY MINISTER APPOINTED

LD031541 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 18 January 1981 front-pages an Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree "Appointing Comrade Sayyera Umarovna Sultanova Uzbek SSR Minister of Social Security."

The same paper carries on page 4 an unattributed report that "the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Vasilya Sadykovna Sadykova of her duties as Uzbek SSR minister of social security in connection with her retirement on pension."

MAKAROV VIEWS PARTY'S GROWING LEADERSHIP ROLE

LD041021 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jan 81 pp 2-3

[Doctor of Historical Sciences N. Makarov article under the rubric "Party--People--Society": "The Increase in the CPSU's Leading Role"]

[Excerpts] "...To direct and organize the new system and be the teacher, guide and leader of all the working people"--that, V.I. Lenin pointed out, is the Communist Party's lofty purpose. Our party has always organized and continues to organize its activity in accordance with this purpose. It has been, is and will continue to be Soviet society's leading and directing force. Moreover, this role of the party increases steadily as the scale and complexity of the tasks of building socialism and communism increase. That is an objective law of our social development.

Unlike capitalism, socialism and communism do not emerge spontaneously in the midst of the old system but are created by the working people's masses after the overthrow of the exploiter system, and created in a planned, conscious fashion and in complete accordance with the objective laws of social development. This requires from the working people's masses the maximum energy and unity of action, and at the same time scientific leadership of all their activity. As the experience of real socialism has confirmed, only a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist party can be a force capable of organizing and directing the masses toward a single goal and ensuring the scientific leadership of all social processes. In our country it is the Communist Party created by V. I. Lenin.

This is explained, first, by the fact that the Communist Party is the leading, conscious section of the working class and all the working people. Second, by the fact that the party is not only the leading and conscious section but also the most organized section of the working people, welded together by unity of will, unity of action and unity of discipline. Third, by the fact that the Marxist party is the highest form of class organization of the proletariat.

It is equipped with knowledge of the laws of social development, has a clear program and flexible tactics and not only sees the ultimate goal--communism--but also devises and determines ways and means of building it. Fourth, the party has exceptionally rich and multifaceted political and organizational experience and rich revolutionary traditions.

It is all this that explains the fact that our Leninist party has been and continues to be Soviet society's leading force and the nucleus of its political system and state and social organizations. The CPSU's place and role in Soviet society's life are enshrined in legislative form in the new USSR Constitution, which is a fact of enduring importance.

Of course, the other mass social organizations--trade unions, cooperatives, Komsomol--also perform an important role in our life. They carry out their work, as a rule, among a section of the population and express the specific interests of its various strata. Each of these organizations is endowed with broad rights and is called upon to resolve, and does resolve, crucial tasks.

In accordance with the provisions of their rules they take part in administering state and social affairs and in solving political, economic and social and cultural issues. This important role of our mass social organizations is enshrined in the USSR Constitution. And at the same time it is obvious that neither the trade unions, nor the cooperatives nor the Komsomol can act as leader with respect to all other working people's organizations and associations or comprehensively coordinate and direct their activity.

That leading force of the socialist society and nucleus of its political system is the Marxist-Leninist party. By all its activity it ensures the immutability of the class, truly people's nature of socialism's political system and the stability and successful operation of that system.

For this reason bourgeois ideologists and their accomplices have directed and continue to direct the spearhead of their fierce attacks primarily against the party's leading role in our country and the other socialist community countries. They clamor at the top of their voices about the "Communist Party dicatorship" alleged to exist in the USSR, "the party's primacy over the state" and the "annihilation of the differences between the party and the state." Distorting the reality, our enemies endeavor to present relationships between the Communist Party and state and social organizations as those of bureaucratic administration and the issuing of commands, and of petty tutelage. All these and other malicious attacks are launched with the aim of weakening the party's role in the socialist society and thereby weakening the socialist system and extinguishing our communist ideals. But these calculations are unrealizable. The Soviet people and the peoples of the other fraternal socialist countries deal a crushing rebuff to any encroachments on their revolutionary gains.

As for our party and its relations with state and social organizations, it builds those relations and exercises its leading role within the framwork of the USSR Constitution and supplants no one. On the contrary, the CPSU shows constant concern for ensuring that state and economic organs and social organizations work as efficiently as possible and creatively resolve the tasks facing them.

The CPSU exists for the people and serves the people. The living, indissoluble link with the masses and close unity with the people are the most characteristic feature of the political character of Lenin's party. "To try to pit the party and the people against one another and talk of 'party dictatorship,'" Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, "is equivalent to trying to pit the heart, say, against all the rest of the human organism."

Our Leninist party's leading position in Soviet society and the strengthening of that position are a law and an objective necessity of both the development of the party itself and the progress of the whole of Soviet society. It is an integral, unified process developing along an ascending line and embracing every sphere of social life. The increase in the CPSU's leading and directing role is manifested especially vividly at the present stage of Soviet society's development--the stage of mature socialism.

The growth of the CPSU's leading role, and special mention must be made of this, has also been brought about by the need for the further creative development of Marxism-Leninism. Important processes and tremendous sociopolitical changes are taking place in the world today. Our country is paving the way to communism and marching in the vanguard of the struggle for peace and social progress. So as to find our way correctly on this path, to assess accurately the events and processes taking place in the world and the country, to predict the course of their development and formulate the correct political course, the party is guided strictly by Marxist-Leninist science and is constantly enriching it with new provisions and conclusions.

The decisions of the 23d, 24th and 25th party congresses, the party's policy documents and the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and other party figures are an outstanding contribution to revolutionary theory. They comprehensively examine and substantiate the features of the present stage of the country's advance to communism and the problems of creating the material and technical base of the communist society, and they generalize the progressive advances in social and national relations and in the working people's communist education. In recent years the treasury of Marxism-Leninism has been enriched by the teaching on developed socialism elaborated by the CPSU jointly with the socialist countries' fraternal parties.

At the present stage tremendous theoretical and political significance is attached to the conclusions that, in the process of creating developed socialism, the party of the working class becomes at the same time the vanguard, the party of the entire people and that the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat becomes the state of the whole people; to the proposition of the Soviet people as a new historical community of people.

Creatively developing the theory of scientific communism, our party has advanced programmatic provisions on economic strategy at the stage of developed socialism, on the transition to intensive methods of economic development, on the improvement of the economic mechanism and on ways of establishing society's social homogeneity. The CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress is a document of great theoretical and political significance. It has further substantiated the supreme goal and main tasks of the party's economic strategy at the present stage and defined both the ways and means of attaining them and the essence of the CPSU's social policy in the eighties. Central to the draft is the idea of the need to make more effective use of the powerful economic and scientific and technical potential created in our country to increase the national income and steadily improve the people's material and cultural living standard.

There is no doubt that the growth of the CPSU's leading role is also taking place in the sphere of the solution of the international problems facing our society. The further cohesion of the socialist countries, the struggle for the unity of the communist and workers parties, aid to the developing countries, relations with the capitalist countries--all this requires the CPSU's tireless attention to foreign policy issues. And we all know the tremendous richness which distinguishes the international activity of the party, its Central Committee and Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally. Our party's foreign policy, a class-based, principled, truly humanist policy of peace and friendship among the peoples and of struggle to eradicate aggressive unjust wars has won widespread recognition throughout the world.

However, through the fault of aggressive imperialist forces the international situation has markedly deteriorated and remains complex. In their desire to check the objective process of the world's renewal and to violate the prevailing military equilibrium in their favor and to the detriment of the Soviet Union, the leaders of the NATO military-bloc--and of the United States above all--have set course toward the intensifying the arms race and unleashing acts of provocation against the socialist and other independent states. A rapprochement between the West's aggressive circles and the Chinese leadership is taking place on an anti-Soviet basis.

Understandably, the aggressive intrigues of imperialism and of the other enemies of peace require constant vigilance and the maintenance of our country's defense capability at the proper level, and the enhancement of the Soviet Armed Forces' combat readiness.

In this connection the party's leading role in building up the army and navy also grows. As the ruling party, the CPSU has in the present complex international situation assumed the full responsibility for the correct assessment of the military-political and the strategic situation and the adoption of prompt measures to curb the imperialist aggressors. The CPSU guides Soviet military building and the development and improvement of the armed forces and is their wise collective commander.

In modern warfare, as is well known, the borderlines between the front and the rear are being effaced: Troops and targets deep inside the country's territory may be subjected to sudden strikes. Under these conditions the party's role in ensuring our state's viability in the event of war, in properly preparing all sectors of the national economy, in strengthening society's moral-political potential and in organizing civil defense is growing more than ever before.

The growth of the CPSU's leading role in the sphere of military building is conditioned at the same time by the expansion of the international duties of the Soviet state and its armed forces and the need to ensure the close collaboration and unity of action of all the socialist community countries and their armies in defending the gains of socialism.

As we can see, under the conditions of developed socialism the party's leadership becomes increasingly broad, in terms of its encompassing of sociopolitical and ideological processes, and increasingly active and complex in content. The party has acquired more commitments in all spheres of Soviet society's life, and that means also an increase in its responsibility not only to its own people but also to the international communist and national liberation movement. And as Soviet people resolve increasingly complex and crucial tasks of communist building, the role of the Communist Party will undoubtedly grow more and more. That is a natural law and objective necessity. Without this, the successful solution of the tasks of communist building is inconceivable.

FAMILY OF ESTONIAN EXILE GRANTED EXIT VISAS

LD031655 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 30 Jan 81 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Valdimir Karasev's Wife Allowed To Go to France"]

[Text] Mrs Ene Rammeld, the wife of Estonian film director Vladimir Karasev, has repeatedly asked to be allowed to join her husband who has lived in France since May 1976.

Such authorization has just been given both her and her son Tarah by the Soviet authorities.

MINISTER CITED ON TYUMEN GAS PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION

LD031601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 81 p 2

[Special correspondents V. Lisin and V. Parfenov report under the rubric "Addresses of Achievements": "Siberian Gas Pipelines"]

[Excerpt] Tyumen--Moscow Gas pipeline builders completed their 10th 5-Year-Plan targets ahead of schedule. They increased the volume of work done in West Siberia by 130 percent in comparison with the previous 5-year plan. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev warmly congratulated the sector workers on this victory. He observed that the successes achieved are the result of an innovative approach to the construction of pipeline transportation systems and wellhead installations.

New and more important targets lie ahead. Considering ways of fulfilling the plans outlined for the 11th 5-Year Plan USSR Minister [of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises] B.E. Shcherbina says:

The rate of gas extraction will increase in the new 5-year plan. The significance of rapid construction of pipelines will increase even more. The scale of such construction will broaden and the tasks will become more complex. All this demands that builders adopt a new attitude to the established traditions of construction work. Experience has shown that volume and ruble indicators should not be worshipped in construction. It is necessary to make the transition as soon as possible to assessing work in terms of the commissioning of "turnkey" projects. This means that the entire cycle from design to handing over the finished project to the client must be fulfilled by one sector. We are therefore talking about introducing new technology and more precise organization into pipeline construction. After all, the biggest losses occur where sectors overlap. It is not for nothing that they are called the "sore points" of the economy. Only with this approach to pipeline construction can each phase of the overall cycle be prepared well and executed in time, to a high standard and with the least possible losses. Mere declarations are not sufficient for the commissioning of finished "turnkey" projects. First of all the barriers between sectors and departments here must be overcome. It is important that each sector should be able to see the final goal of common efforts and regard general state interests as of paramount importance.

Problems of educating and training construction cadres who work in remote and exceptionally difficult conditions, the minister continued, demand the greatest attention. Even a very "tidy sum" will not make someone endure privations for many years if he knows that in "the world at large" everyday comforts are many times better than up by the Arctic Circle. For those working in the north, particularly those who work long and honestly, well-amenitied housing must be built. It is important for every family to be able to buy the necessart goods in the local store, get the children a place in a kindergarten without problems, send the kids to school at the right time and be able to enjoy culture and play sports in their free time. That is why the speediest implementation of party and government decisions on the development of the northern regions has such great social and economic significance.

A high work rate is characteristic of many West Siberian construction projects. But it is especially characteristic of the builders of gas pipelines. The explanation is that the national economy is now being limited not so much by the availability of natural gas in Tyumen's underground deposits as by the potential for transporting that gas. So in the current 5-year plan the Siberian construction workers must lay at least six main pipelines running to the center of the country. The sector has never before experienced such a pace. To achieve this it is necessary to solve both economic and social questions as a complex.

It has to be admitted that the task is difficult. And it will be resolved. The gas pipeline construction workers greatly appreciate the contribution made by Muscovites, Leningraders and many detachments from the union republics who are building housing in West Siberia.

As for certain subcontracting ministries, the same cannot be said for them. For many years now it has been said that gas pipeline construction workers ought to receive factory-insulated pipes. But as yet the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy is merely making promises. Yet the delivery of factory-insulated pipes would increase the work rate stilll further and would improve pipeline reliability.

The opening up of the regions of north Siberia demands the development of new, progressive technologies. A new generation of pipes capable of withstanding pressures of 100-120 atmospheres will be required. In this connection it is worth dwelling particularly on the assistance from science. In conjunction with specialists from the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, staffers of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Ye. O. Paton Institute of Electric Welding created an excellent unit for welding large-diameter pipes. It ensures irreproachable quality under practically any weather conditions and quadruples labor productivity. Many foreign firms have purchased licenses for this type of welding.

Last season on one of the Tyumen pipeline routes the new complex welded only 40 km of pipeline. Then it had to be stopped. Why? The energy supply let it down. Ministry of Power and Electrification specialists must clearly provide reliable mobile power plants as swiftly as possible. And the Main Administration itself ought to move faster to open a contact welding machine laboratory in Surgut--a kind of branch of the Ukrainian institute. Then there would be no need to transport the units to Kiev for repair.

Each year more underground pipelines will be laid from the northern natural gas deposits to the center of the country. In a number of places they will run parallel to one another. The state loses tremendous sums of money each year because of the lack of hard-surfaced roads, even in the Urengoy-Punga corridor, which contains the greatest number of pipelines. Equipment capable of negotiating the swamps is imperfect and, moreover, there is very little of it. That is why, if you count up, the pipeline routes are quiet for half the year; movement is impossible by vehicle or on foot. The equipment stands idle and people are left with nothing to do. If anything happens to one of the gas lines, there will be a long delay before the breakdown is eliminated. Only a good motor road alongside the gas pipelines will make it possible to reliably service them and promptly eliminate malfunctions. With roads, it will be possible to work all year round and to construct one third more pipelines each year without increasing the number of construction workers or the amount of equipment. The pace of gas pipeline construction will increase significantly if the delivery of pipe layers based on the powerful Cheboksary tractors is expedited.

When construction workers have reliable transport facilities, the unitized prefabricated section [blochno-komplektnyyy] method will begin to be introduced more extensively. Then the advantages of the organic amalgamation of industrial production and construction will not be lost on the sections' long and difficult journey to their destination.

Many specialists believe that the Tyumen construction workers have long needed to have a type of air transport such as the dirigible or rotorstate [vertostat]--a helicopter-airship hybrid. Then it would be easier to cope with the lack of roads. The pace of pipeline construction would certainly increase, as would their reliability of operation. However, for the time being this problem will in no way emerge from the discussion stage. Yet it must be taken into account that Tyumenskaya Oblast is a new stage in the massive drive on the Soviet north.

The wave cannot be held back. It will in any case sweep further to the east. And by developing new equipment and hardware for the north of Tyumenskaya Oblast we will accelerate the development of an entire vast region of our country.

...At the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev drew special attention to the fact that economic efficiency is to a great extent dependent on the uninterrupted supply of fuel and energy resources to the national economy. It is the vital task of West Siberia's working people, and above all of gas pipeline construction workers, to satisfy as fully as possible the country's needs for this valuable raw material.

SIBERIA, CENTRAL ASIA WATER TRANSFER SYSTEM VIEWED

LD031537 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 18 January 1981 publishes on page 3 a 1,600-word article by V. Dukhovnyy, director of the V.D. Zhurin Central Asian Scientific Research Institute for Irrigation, under the headline "Siberia, Share Your Water...." Dukhovnyy discusses the limitations of the use for irrigation of the waters of the Syrdarya and the Amu Darya and expresses concern over the falling level of the Aral Sea before going on to discuss the need to implement the plan for diverting water from Siberian Rivers so as to "unite Siberia's water resources and Central Asia's vast natural and labor resources." He asserts that the Siberian plan is feasible and that if "irrigation workers of the RSFSR, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan pool their efforts," then "Siberian water could reach Central Asia and Kazakhstan by 1990." Stating that "the date of exhaustion of local water resources is clear: It will be in 1990-1992," Dukhovnyy concludes by suggesting that the 11th 5-Year Plan should include this item: "To embark on preparatory work for the diversion of the flow of Siberian rivers to Central Asia."

BRIEFS

KAZAKHSTAN TRUCKS--Even the unusually severe cold has not disturbed the constant operations of the 1,500 Kamaz trucks in Pavlodarskaya Oblast Irtysh Valley. Kazakhstan's first motor vehicles center helped ensure the high technical efficiency of powerful trucks delivering all sorts of freight to remote rural areas. The last few dozen trucks, specially adapted to operations under complex weather conditions, have rolled off the assembly lines. With the formation of the center, all small shops for the repair of Kamaz trucks have been eliminated. Alma-Ata Motor Vehicle Repair Association No 1 has mastered the adaption of truck engines. In the current 5-year period, all truck drivers in Kazakhstan's central grain growing oblasts will switch over to the centralized servicing of trucks. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 27 Jan 81 AU]